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**SPECIAL CONSUMER NOTICE
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NOTICE

On 1 June 1987 FBIS will begin publication of reorganized and renamed DAILY REPORTS. The following list details the changes being made in the eight volumes.

I. CHINA DAILY REPORT	Contents unchanged
II. EASTERN EUROPE DAILY REPORT	Contents unchanged
III. SOVIET UNION DAILY REPORT	Contents unchanged
IV. EAST ASIA DAILY REPORT	Renamed; formerly ASIA & PACIFIC DAILY REPORT; contents unchanged
V. NEAR EAST & SOUTH ASIA DAILY REPORT	<p>Renamed; formerly MIDDLE EAST & AFRICA DAILY REPORT; contents include:</p> <p>Middle East & South Asia Review Inter-Arab Affairs Islamic Affairs Palestinian Affairs OPEC Affairs South Asian Regional Affairs Arab Africa Algeria Chad Egypt Libya Mauritania Morocco Sudan Tunisia Western Sahara Arabian Peninsula Bahrain Kuwait Oman PDRY Qatar Saudi Arabia United Arab Emirates Yemen Arab Republic Iraq Israel Jordan Lebanon Syria South Asia Afghanistan Bangladesh India Iran Maldives Nepal & Bhutan Pakistan Sri Lanka</p>
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ADB PRESIDENT VIEWS SOVIET ATTENDANCE AT OSAKA

OW220025 Tokyo KYODO in English 0002 GMT 22 Apr 87

[Text] Tokyo, April 22 KYODO -- The Soviet Union will attend the 20th anniversary of the Asian Development Bank (ADB) opening April 27-19 in Osaka in observer status, marking its first participation in the bank's annual meetings, ADB President Masao Fujioka said Wednesday.

Alksandr A. Obosintsev, first deputy chairman of the Soviet State Bank, will be accompanied by Yuriy V. Ponomarev, managing director in charge of international affairs of the Soviet Central Bank, at the meeting in Osaka, the second largest city in western Japan, Fujioka said.

The 47-member bank, based in Manila, has sent invitation letters to the Soviet Union to attend its annual meetings since its founding as that country is a member of ESCAP (Economic and Social Commission for Asia and Pacific), formerly ECAFE (Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East).

But the Soviets had previously turned down the invitations, Fujioka said in an interview with KYODO at a Tokyo hotel.

Fujioka said he was surprised to receive a request from the Soviet Union to make hotel reservations for the Osaka session.

However, ADB sources said Soviet attendance in Osaka would not necessarily mean a heightened possibility of the country joining the ADB in the near future.

To join the regional bank, a country should have the supporting votes of three quarters of the member nations, among other requirements, the sources said.

Nevertheless, Soviet attendance at the Osaka meeting would show the country's growing interest in the Asia and Pacific regions, the sources said.

The Soviet Union had indirectly sounded out the regional bank's position on the possibility sending of observers to the ADB Osaka meeting through a third party, the sources said.

Turning to other matters, Fujioka said the ADB is now considering lowering the interest rates on loans to developing member countries, now standing at 7.36 percent per annum.

Fujioka, a former director general of the Finance Ministry's International Finance Bureau, said developing member countries of the bank are welcoming coordinated loans by the export-import bank of Japan to promote projects backed by the ADB.

Fujioka said the Osaka meeting is like a coming-of-age ceremony for the ADB as the bank has solved its financial and other crucial problems in the past year.

Meanwhile, ADB sources said Tuesday the Osaka meeting will decide that the bank's 22nd annual meeting be held in Beijing in 1989, following a meeting in Manila next year.

China joined the bank only in March last year.

JAPAN, U.S., EC, CANADA PLAN TRADE TALKS 25-26 APR

OW201019 Tokyo KYODO in English 0959 GMT 20 Apr 87

[Text] Tokyo, April 20 KYODO -- Trade Ministers from Japan, the United States, the European Community (EC) and Canada are to meet in Kashikojima Island, central Japan, April 25-26, to review developments of free world trade amid growing protectionist moves.

The two-day meeting is expected to focus on discussing both macroeconomic problems and progress in multilateral trade negotiations under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) since September, 1986.

The top trade officials from the four industrial countries, which account for about 60 percent of global trade, will exchange their opinions on four new fields including intellectual property and the service industry, Japanese officials said.

But trade disputes over semiconductor trade among Japan, the U.S. and EC will be on top of the agenda at bilateral meetings, to be held during the 13th round of the four-way trade conference, said officials at the Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI).

The ministerial meeting in Kashikojima, an island resort, well known as the "Pearl Island," will be attended by MITI Head Hajime Tamura, U.S. Trade Representative Clayton Yeutter, Willy de Clercq, EC commissioner for external affairs and Canadian Trade Minister Patricia Carney.

TSE HEAD RULES OUT MORE FOREIGN MEMBERS THIS YEAR

OW211027 Tokyo KYODO in English 1021 GMT 21 Apr 87

[Text] Tokyo, April 21 KYODO -- Lack of floor space at the present Tokyo Stock Exchange (TSE) and the fact that new computerized trading facilities will not be installed until next year will prevent the TSE from admitting any additional foreign firms as new members this year, TSE President Michio Takeuchi said Tuesday.

Takeuchi's remarks rule out the possibility of the TSE yielding to demands by British and U.S. Governments for the admission during 1987 of more securities firms from their respective countries. Takeuchi, who has repeatedly stressed that the present TSE building is simply too small to accommodate more members, said computerized equipment used to process transactions in 100 of the 250 issues listed on the first section of the TSE will not be introduced until after May next year.

On April 9, Michael Howard, British parliamentary undersecretary for corporate and consumer affairs, demanded the TSE agree to admit more British securities firms before the end of 1987.

Howard warned Britain would be prepared to cancel the licenses of certain Japanese financial institutions operating in the United Kingdom if the TSE did not offer some sort of commitment before the next meeting of Japanese and British financial officials, due within the next two months. A four-member U.S. congressional delegation led by Senator Jake Garn of Utah and Representative Michael Schumer of New York made a request April 16 for the expansion of TSE membership as part of a package to liberalize the Japanese financial market.

KANSAI AIRPORT TO SET UP INTERNATIONAL DIVISION

OW220943 Tokyo KYODO in English 0939 GMT 22 Apr 87

[Text] Osaka, April 22 KYODO -- Kansai International Airport Corp. said Wednesday it will set up an international division to handle requests from overseas companies wanting to participate in the multi-billion dollar project to build a new international airport near Osaka.

The company announcement is an attempt to show its effort to open the project to overseas firms in preparation for Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone's visit to the United States later this month, company officials said.

SUMITA SAYS ANOTHER DISCOUNT RATE CUT UNLIKELY

OW220909 Tokyo KYODO in English 0851 GMT 22 Apr 87

[Text] Tokyo, April 22 KYODO -- The further relaxation of fiscal policy as a means of revitalizing the economy in the wake of the yen's appreciation would be inappropriate, Satoshi Sumita, president of the Bank of Japan, said Wednesday, effectively denying rumors of yet another cut in the official discount rate.

Speaking at a meeting of trust bank representatives at the Keidanren hall, Sumita also said the instability of the yen-dollar exchange rate was preventing the structural readjustment of the Japanese economy and the correction of Japan's trade surplus.

Gaishi Hiraiwa, vice-chairman of the Federation of Economic Organizations (Keidanren) and chairman of Tokyo Electric Power Co., said large-scale intervention in the foreign exchange market by the monetary authorities of Japan, Europe and the United States is necessary to restore the value of the yen to a realistic level.

Calling on the government to take immediate steps to stimulate the domestic economy, Hiraiwa suggested if proceeds from the sale of shares in Nippon Telegraph and Telephone Corp. (NTT) were insufficient, the government should consider issuing more government bonds in order to finance construction projects.

POSTS-TELECOM MINISTER, YEUTTER DISCUSS KDD ISSUE

OW220851 Tokyo KYODO in English 0837 GMT 22 Apr 87

[Text] Tokyo, April 22 KYODO -- The government will welcome an application from Japan's proposed new telecommunications enterprise for permission to lay a transpacific optical communications cable once two rival firms now competing for a single telecommunications license reach a merger agreement, Posts and Telecommunications Minister Shunjiro Karasawa assured U.S. Trade Representative Clayton Yeutter Wednesday.

Karasawa gave the assurance when Yeutter told Karasawa during an hour long meeting here that the United States attaches much importance to the question of the transpacific cable.

U.S. firm Pacific Telesis International Inc. is a member of one of the competing consortia, International Digital Communications Inc. (IDC), which is anxious to secure a share in the laying of the cable.

Karasawa also told Yeutter the ruling Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) is preparing to submit to the Diet a bill designed to liberalize international Value-Added Network (VAN) telecommunications services.

The VAN service allows otherwise incompatible computers with different data languages to communicate with each other, but at present is only available to a restricted number of firms operating in Japan.

The LDP bill is intended to amend Japan's telecommunications law, allotting to aspiring firms a specific VAN identification number which will allow them to link their information systems with U.S. and European firms participating in the VAN network.

Yeutter also told Karasawa he believes Daini-Denden Inc., which plans to introduce a car-telephone system developed by U.S. firm Motorola Inc., has been unfairly allotted a market area west of the Kansai region where demand is relatively low.

The Ministry of Posts and telecommunications has outlined plans to geographically partition the Japanese car telephone market into eastern and western regions by introducing two different cellular telephone systems.

The Ministry proposes to allow a corporate group led by Teleway Japan Corp. to introduce to the lucrative western region including Tokyo and Nagoya a car telephone system developed by Nippon Telegraph and Telephone Corp. (NTT).

In response to Yeutter's concern, Karasawa said his ministry would do its best to see that both the Daini-Denden and Teleway groups are successful in their efforts to develop the Japanese car telephone market.

TOUGH STAND TAKEN ON RICE, AIRPORT ISSUES

OW210501 Tokyo KYODO in English 0439 GMT 21 Apr 87

[Text] Tokyo, April 21 KYODO -- Japan repeated its refusal Tuesday of U.S. calls for Japan to open its rice market, with Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Mutsuki Kato terming the fresh U.S. request for bilateral negotiations "strange." Kato was referring to a request made by visiting U.S. Secretary of Agriculture Richard Lyng and Trade Representative Clayton Yeutter made when the three met Monday.

Speaking to reporters following a cabinet meeting Tuesday, Kato said there will be no bilateral talks at this stage, and we will stick to our stance.

The farm minister said Japan is reluctant to comply with a U.S. request to discuss rice trade under the aegis of the General agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) at the up-coming "Uruguay" round of talks.

Kato said he told the U.S. trade delegates that Japan objected to the GATT discussion proposal because Japan and the United States should not decide bilaterally and in advance that rice should be one of the topics discussed at the next GATT round.

Japan feels, Kato said, that a bilateral rather than a multilateral decision by participants on which topics should be taken up, will hinder discussions.

Kato criticized as "stubborn" U.S. calls on Japan to open its market wider to U.S. agricultural products, when the U.S. agricultural share of the Japanese market has grown steadily despite its decline in the global market year by year. "The U.S. should appreciate Japan for this very fact," Kato added.

Meanwhile, construction minister Kosei Amano told reporters that with regard to U.S. participation in Japan's new Kansai International Airport project, Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone will not be carrying a "present" to the U.S. on his visit there late this month. Amano has said U.S. firms have no intentions of participating in the 1 trillion yen project.

GOTODA SAYS JAPAN WILL DISCUSS RICE AT GATT TALKS

OW211209 Tokyo KYODO in English 1154 GMT 21 Apr 87

[Text] Tokyo, April 21 KYODO -- Japan will include the issue of the liberalization of its rice market in multilateral trade negotiations under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), but will not conduct bilateral talks with the United States alone, Chief Cabinet Secretary Masaharu Gotoda told reporters Tuesday afternoon.

Gotoda's announcement runs counter to insinuations by U.S. Secretary of Agriculture Richard Lyng implying Japan was unwilling to raise the rice issue before the GATT talks.

On a visit to Japan to request the liberalization of Japan's agricultural markets, Lyng said earlier in the day the U.S. will bring the controversial rice question before the current Uruguay Round of GATT talks.

Lyng added the U.S. will pursue bilateral talks with Japan if the GATT discussions fail to yield quick results.

TRADE DISCUSSED WITH U.S. AT 'SHIMODA CONFERENCE'

Kuranari Stresses Coordination

OW191103 Tokyo KYODO in English 1049 GMT 19 Apr 87

[Text] Oiso, Kanagawa Pref., April 19 KYODO -- Japanese delegates to the seventh Japan-U.S. Shimoda Conference were sharply divided Sunday over the rationale of overseas pressures as a means to open up its market and spur its economy to reduce the trade imbalance between the two countries.

The rift emerged during the first plenary session of the three-day meeting, which was closely followed by the Japanese because of the U.S. imposition Friday of 100 percent tariffs on 300 million dollars worth of computers, television sets and power hand tools in a semiconductor dispute.

Conference sources said the issue of pros and cons of pressure from the U.S. and other trading partners dominated the plenary session in which many American participants attentively listened to Japanese participants anxious to internationalize their country.

The semiconductor dispute was also briefly mentioned during the session but was set aside for full-scale discussion on Japan-U.S. trade relations Monday.

In a speech at the end of the first-day session, Foreign Minister Tadashi Kuranari said, "our current trade and economic problems have become a serious political issue of unprecedented magnitude."

He warned that protectionism in the U.S. would cause "enormous consequences" for the global free trading system and might prompt other countries to take similar actions to protect their markets.

Kuranari said the government of Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone is mapping out a new economic expansion program to stimulate the Japanese economy and ease friction with the U.S. and other trading partners.

The new program, he said, represents "a major first step to promote a change in the Japanese economy" as called for in the Maekawa Report of a year ago on the need for domestic structural reform.

Panelists discussed measures to internationalize Japan and whether or not external pressure is needed to realize that, a participant said after the plenary session.

The meeting opened as the danger of a "trade war" loomed large between the two nations over Japan's alleged failure to abide by the semiconductor agreement and the Reagan administration's subsequent punitive measures.

Kuranari noted that Japanese investment in the U.S. has produced more than 200,000 jobs in recent years while U.S. manufacturing companies turn out 50 billion dollars worth of products in Japan.

Former Secretary of State Cyrus Vance warned of the danger the U.S. trade deficit -- nearly 170 billion dollars in 1986, including 58.6 billion dollars with Japan -- poses to "the politics of protectionism."

Referring to the U.S. budget and trade deficits and Japan's export-led growth, he said, "we must address and resolve on both sides the broad economic structural adjustments that must take place."

Sony Corp. Chairman Akio Morita advised the Americans against putting too much pressure on the Japanese to win trade concessions.

It causes rather deep resentment to grow in Japan, and may erode mutual confidence between our two countries," he added.

Sony, which produces 1 million TV sets in the U.S. and exports some 300,000 13-inch color TV sets to the U.S., will be slightly affected by the penalty duties on Japanese-made personal computers.

"The underlying relationship between the United States and Japan is far too strong to collapse easily," the silver-haired business executive said. "But it also cannot be taken for granted."

Vance, chairman of the Japan Society in New York, joined Morita in cochairing the three-day forum, the seventh in a series that started in 1967 in the historic port town of Shimoda, just south of here. Vance cited as "formidable tasks" unstable exchange rate fluctuations, trade and capital flow imbalances, third world debts and coordination of economic policies among industrial countries, which entail hard thinking and political will.

Key panelists at the Shimoda Conference included House Majority Leader Thomas S. Foley, a Washington Democrat, Sens. John (Jay) Rockefeller IV and William Roth, former Defense Agency Chief Koichi Kato and other lawmakers and business leaders.

Kuranari stressed closer "policy coordination" between Tokyo and Washington in political and other noneconomic fields and suggested increased dialogue between Japan and Western Europe over the Intermediate-range Nuclear Forces (INF).

Vance, secretary of state under the Carter administration, casually castigated the Reagan administration for its failure to encourage democratic movement in South Korea.

President Chon Tu-hwan's decision to halt talks with the opposition about constitutional change, he said, "was a significant and discouraging development that can have far-reaching consequences for stability."

The Carter administration championed human right causes in South Korea, Latin America and other military governments.

On Monday, participants in the Shimoda Conference will discuss U.S. domestic problems affecting U.S.-Japan relations in the morning and managing U.S.-Japan economic ties in the global economy in the afternoon.

U.S. Trade Representative Clayton Yeutter will be a guest speaker in the evening.

New Efforts To Enhance Ties

OW21C751 Tokyo KYODO in English 0737 GMT 21 Apr 87

[by Shiro Yoneyama]

[Text] Oiso, Kanagawa Pref. April 21 KYODO -- Japanese and U.S. officials pledged their renewed efforts Tuesday to promote bilateral relations by overcoming trade issues dividing the two trading partners and military allies.

As three days of talks drew to a close, Japanese and American panelists at the seventh Shimoda Conference shifted their attention from trade to Japan-U.S. relations in the global arena.

The participants said some 80 panelists discussed the Soviet Union's new economic reform, developments in China and on the Korean peninsula and U.S.-Soviet arms control talks, among other subjects. Both Japanese and American officials agreed that "it is natural and desirable" for Japan and the U.S. to pursue different foreign policies such as in their Middle East diplomacy as long as they ensure a stable and strong alliance, a panelist said.

They also emphasized that the two countries should keep their bilateral alliance intact by carefully handling trade problems, which have overshadowed expanding relations in recent months, the participant said. Japanese military affairs analysts suggested that the U.S. should consult their country about its arms control talks with the Soviet Union on intermediate-range nuclear forces (INF).

There was no comment on the suggestion from American panelists at the meeting, seventh in a series that began in the historic port town of Shimoda, just south of here.

However, Japanese and U.S. participants differed over their interpretations of Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev's reform program.

Americans appeared to believe that the reform program, implemented because of alcoholism, corruption and other domestic malaise, is genuine, according to panelists who spoke on conditions of anonymity.

A Japanese panelist jokingly told the audience he expects the Soviet Union to develop into a full-scale market so that Japan can stop worrying about trade friction with the United States.

The panelists said Japanese participants were more cautious about the Soviet reform which is now underway, stressing erratic changes of directions in Soviet policies in the 1950s and '60s.

They said the world is witnessing a gradual normalization of relations between Moscow and Beijing.

Some Japanese participants proposed joint U.S.-Japan efforts to facilitate South Korea's entry into the Paris-based Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD). European member countries of this prosperous group are reluctant to award membership to South Korea, which has emerged as one of the most dynamic economies in the Asia-Pacific region despite political instability.

Japanese panelists asserted that South Korea's participation in OECD, the Asian Development Bank and the International Monetary Fund will help accelerate that country's democratic process.

A panelist quoted an unidentified speaker as saying that South Korea is in a state of "stabilized instability," politically. Caution was also voiced against a recent U.S. policy decision to expand dialogue with North Korea. "We cannot expect a drastic change in North Korean attitudes," a panelist said.

On Japan-U.S. defense relations, panelists of both countries shared the view that they are sound as a whole.

An American official called on Japan to buy such military aircraft as P3C, Patriots, F-15 and other warplanes from the United States instead of developing and manufacturing such aircraft in Japan, conference sources said. But Japanese officials argued that cost should not be the only key factor in a defense program. They cited the recent rejected buy out of Fairchild Semiconductor by Fujitsu of Japan on national security grounds, the sources added.

Summary Statement Issued

0W211201 Tokyo KYODO in English 1143 GMT 21 Mar 87

[Text] Oiso, Kanagawa Pref., April 21 KYODO -- Following is the text of a summary statement issued at the end of a three-day meeting of the Shimoda Conference, attended by some 80 Japanese and U.S. panelists as well a Japanese Foreign Minister Tadashi Kuranari and U.S. Trade Representative Clayton Yeutter.

Coming at time of very serious trade frictions between Japan and an atmosphere of urgency, the current mood of frustration and impatience was reflected in comments by participants on both sides. At the same time the discussions at the Shimoda willingness to contribute to a strengthened Japan-U.S. relationship through a constructive process of dialogue. [sentence as received] Participants stressed the urgency of meaningful action to deal with both the fundamental problems troubling the relationship and the short-term issues.

Coming on the 20th year anniversary of the first Shimoda meeting, Shimoda VII was also a time for reflection on the Shimoda process of interprofessional, policy-oriented dialogue among prominent citizens of both countries. The nature of the two countries and the relationship between them had changed drastically. First, the absolute quantity of interactions of all kinds had become vastly more intensified. There were many more areas of both cooperation and competition. Second, Japan had been transformed from a "mid-developed country," in one participant's terms, to a nation with the same level of per capita income and technology as the U.S. This transformation underscored the importance of an equivalent change in Japan's international role and the terms of its partnership with the United States. Third, the United States has become much more interdependent with the world economy. Fourth, the Japan-United States relationship, already in 1967 of regional significance, is now of tremendous importance for the world as a whole. It is of vital interest to the two countries, and to the world, that they work together effectively.

The Economic Relationship [subhead]

The discussion at Shimoda VII was dominated by a frank airing of views on economic issues and a searching for modes of managing these issues more effectively. The trade deficit, regarded at the Shimoda VI conference three years earlier as virtually intolerable at dollar 20 billion, has almost tripled. This position is being sustained by the tremendous capital flows from Japan to the United States. The relationship is also troubled by a variety of sectoral disputes ranging from agriculture to semiconductors. These affect relatively small amounts of trade, but are of great political and symbolic importance.

Virtually all participants agreed that the most important causes of disequilibrium in the two countries' trade relationship arose not from trade barriers (which were estimated by some American participants as accounting for perhaps 20 percent of the deficit), but in domestic macroeconomic circumstances and policies. But all participants also agreed that remaining trade barriers in Japan were a major source of the intense disagreements that characterize the relationship. Clearly, the time for U.S. action to significantly reduce its budget deficit is not this year and this session of congress. The time is now for Japan to take significant action to stimulate domestic demand, open markets, and move the country toward the kind of structural transformation envisioned in the Maekawa report. Achieving these goals will require a level of political will and economic sacrifice that has so far not been evident in either country. Not to act now is to assure much more serious long-term political and economic problems.

The political difficulties of translating good intentions into concrete actions was cited frequently. This is obviously a role for the exercise of pressure in encouraging each other to take actions deemed necessary, but pressure tactics can backfire. The two countries should work toward stepping beyond pressures toward more positive cooperative relations.

It was recognized that the appreciation of the yen has already had an impact on the trade imbalance. Japan's exports to the United States have decreased in yen and quantity terms, but the trade gap has grown in dollar terms.

The dollar value is the statistic that is most familiar in the United States, and the failure of this statistic to improve so far reinforces protectionist sentiments. Some participants expressed the belief that a significant change in dollar terms is likely to take place this year unless the dollar falls rapidly. It was stressed, however, that exchange rate changes alone are not a desirable means of effecting adjustments.

Sectoral issues, when bitterly contentious as in the case of the semi-conductor issue, deflect attention from more fundamental tasks and poison the atmosphere, making cooperation less easy. These issues need to be addressed, but they should not be the central focal point of U.S. and Japanese trade policy actions. A more basic challenge is to establish better procedures for anticipating and resolving sectoral issues before they become heavily politicized.

Political-Security Issues [subhead]

In contrast to economic issues, the cooperation between the two countries on political and security issues is as close or closer than at any time since World War II. Similar political and economic values undergird a strong sense of shared interests on political and security questions. But a changing situation presents new challenges.

In the Soviet Union we are witnessing the possibility of major change. The main thrust of the Soviet reforms is directed to domestic matters, especially the modernization of the economy and the correction of social ills. To carry out these tasks effectively, the Soviet Union needs to make significant reallocations of human and natural resources. This will require a period of less confrontation in the Soviet Union's external affairs. Thus there is a possibility of constructive negotiations on a number of foreign policy issues. Japan and the United States should remain strong politically, economically, and in security terms, while keeping an open mind and consulting closely with each other as we assess soviet actions and formulate our plans for dealing with new contingencies and opportunities.

Several other areas are of great interest to our two countries. Both have a stake in encouraging the renewed democratic institutions in the Philippines and a process of democratic liberalization in South Korea. Both wish to facilitate the continuation of China's modernization. Both have a common interest in the economic development and stability of the ASEAN region. Both should consult more closely on the Middle East and other regions. And as foreign Minister Kuranari pointed out, "The question of regional stability in Africa is emerging as a concrete focus for political cooperation between Japan and the United States." Japan and the United States have very important roles to play in assisting developing nations and helping to achieve greater international stability. Japan should play a larger role in contributing to Third World development through expanded trade opportunities, an expansion of untied foreign aid, and private investment. There are means where continued consultations should be encouraged.

Leadership and Long-Term Visions [subhead]

The achievement of a closer, more cooperative, U.S. -Japan relationship, especially in economic relations, cannot occur without strong leadership and a long-term vision for each society of its international role and relationship with the other. This requires effective leadership not simply at the highest level; there needs to be back-up in the administrative and legislative branches and at the local levels.

Considerable emphasis was placed in Shimoda VII on the importance of "long-term visions" in each society about itself and about the relationship with the other and implementing them.

Broadening Public Understanding of Policy Issues. [subhead]

Political actions to strengthen the relationship require broad public support. Participants at Shimoda stressed the need for better public understanding in several areas. Japan needs to have a better public understanding of the implications of its economic stature, especially its responsibility towards the world economy. The United States needs to adopt a more consultative rather than unilateral style of international leadership. The dramatic expansion of public education about Japan in the United States and the deepening of Japanese understanding of American politics and society are imperative as these two countries move toward the 21st century. Continued and in-depth dialogue, such as the Shimoda Conference and other forms of public education, should be strongly encouraged.

In sum, several recommendations from participants stand out:

- Both countries should move urgently to take action to promote structural reforms in their respective economies. In particular, Japan should take concrete steps to implement the recommendations of the Maekawa report. The United States should take action to very significantly reduce its budget deficit and increase its competitiveness.
- To avoid disputes such as that over semi-conductors, the two countries should develop early-warning systems to identify and react to upcoming problems.
- The United States and Japan should consult closely on issues relating to the Soviet Union and other countries and regions of the world.
- The United States and Japan and comprehensive, coherent longer-term visions of their international roles and relationship.
- As we move toward the 1990's to improve our management of a more complex relationship, both countries need to make much greater efforts to understand each other.

CORRECTION TO NAKASONE APOLOGIZES FOR TAX

The following correction pertains to the item headlined "Nakasone Apologizes for Tax," published in the 20 April Asia 7 Pacific DAILY REPORT, page C 7, paragraph two, line two:

... earlier in the day to refer the sales tax to the speaker of the lower house. ... (supplying the dropped verb 'refer')

KCNA REPORTS ON OPENING OF 2D SESSION OF SPA

SK211058 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1042 GMT 21 Apr 87

[Text] Pyongyang April 21 (KCNA) -- The second session of the Eighth Supreme People's Assembly which opened today is debating on the Third Seven-Year Plan (1987-1993) for the development of the national economy.

The main tasks of the Third Seven-Year Plan are to lay solid material and technical foundations for the complete victory of socialism by going on vigorously to accelerate the chuche-orientation, modernisation and scientisation of the national economy.

Deputy Yi Kun-mo, premier of the Administration Council, delivered a lengthy report on the Third Seven-Year Plan for the development of the national economy of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea at today's session.

According to the report, the gross industrial output value will increase by a high rate of 10 percent on an annual average to grow 1.9 times in the plan period, of which the production of the means of production will be boosted 1.9 times and that of consumer goods 1.8 times.

The gross agricultural output value will record a gain of 1.4 times. As a result, the nation's gross social output value will soar 1.8 times and the national income 1.7 times.

The major indices of the key industries indicate that the total power output will reach 100 billion KWH and the 120 million-ton goal of coal will be attained. And, taking into consideration the changed circumstances and the national economic needs, we decided to readjust the target of steel production to 10 million tons. To make up for it, the annual output of non-ferrous metals will be lifted to more than 1.7 million tons. The output of machinery will increase 2.5 times. 22 million tons of cement will be produced in 1993. For a more satisfactory solution of the problem of food, clothing and housing for the people, a 15 million-ton target of grain will be hit and 11 million tons of aquatic products and 1.5 billion metres of textiles will be produced annually.

During the plan period trade with other countries will be extensively developed to increase the nation's trade volume 3.2 times.

In this period the number of the technicians and specialists of the country will reach more than 2 million.

Yang Hyong-sop Opening Address

SK220401 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1002 GMT 21 Apr 87

[Opening address by Yang Hyong-sop, chairman of the SPA Standing Committee, at the second session of the 8th DPRK SPA held in the Mansudae Assembly Hall on 21 April 1987 -- recorded]

[Text] Comrade deputies, today when we are vigorously accelerating the three revolutions -- ideological, technological, and cultural -- and when we are effecting new revolutionary upsurges in all fields of socialist construction, we are holding the second session of the Eighth SPA.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, in his historic policy speech at the first session of the Eighth SPA held last year, profoundly analyzed the inevitable road of socialist and communist construction and the experience acquired by our people in their road of protracted struggle for independence, set forth a grand program to realize the complete victory of socialism by further advancing the revolution and construction, and comprehensively and clearly elucidated the methods to realize it.

The historic policy speech by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song is a programmatic work which resplendently elucidated the victorious future of our people's revolutionary cause, the chuche revolutionary cause, an immortal classic work which developed and enriched the theory on socialist and communist construction onto a new higher stage, and a militant banner which powerfully evokes the regime of our Republic and people to new struggles and exploits. [applause]

Our people, having received the historic speech of the respected and beloved leader which comprehensively elucidated the profound ideology and theory concerning socialist and communist construction, the independent line, strategy, and tactics, and the basic methods and struggle task to realize them, have all launched into the magnificent general march of realizing the grand program for the complete victory of socialism with the faith in victory of the socialist and communist cause and with firm fighting spirit, demonstrating high political enthusiasm and creative activeness, and are effecting new innovations everyday.

In particular, greeting the significant revolutionary holiday of April, our people have effected brilliant labor success in all fields of socialist construction, exerting high passion of loyalty, creativity, and initiative, demonstrating once again the might of the unity and cohesion between the entire party firmly rallied around the leader and all the people.

With the brilliant completion of the Second 7-Year Plan as a result of the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the vigorous struggle of our working class and all workers who are endlessly loyal to the party and the leader, the socialist economic construction of our country has entered a new higher stage.

The Second 7-Year Plan was a grand plan of economic construction designed to firmly equip all sectors of the people's economy with modern technology and to further strengthen the economic might of the country, and was a resplendent plan to accelerate the historical cause of socialist and communist construction.

Based on his scientific analysis of the inevitable demand of the development of our revolution and socialist and communist construction, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song found the decisive guarantee for implementing the Second 7-Year Plan in thoroughly implementing the line of the three revolutions, and exercised his wise leadership so that the ideological, technological, and cultural revolutions can be continuously pushed ahead.

Our party implemented the party work in close conjunction with the economic work, and by taking active steps to strengthen the party's leadership for economic construction, ensured that the entire country is always filled with the militant spirit and vivacious and lively revolutionary spirit of invariably and resolutely defending and thoroughly implementing the party's policy.

With the successful implementation of the Second 7-Year Plan under the wise leadership of the party and the leader, all sectors of the people's economy have been firmly equipped with modern technology, the economic might of the country has been exceedingly strengthened, and great upturns have been brought about in all fields of socialist construction. [applause]

Our party's line and policy concerning chucheizing, modernizing, and scienticizing the people's economy have brought forth brilliant fruition, and the self-reliant socialist national economy of our country has been further developed based on modern science and technology.

Our people's brilliant victory in carrying out the Second 7-Year Plan is a proud victory which clearly proves the justness and the invincible vitality of our party's line of economic construction and policy, which powerfully demonstrates the unequalled superiority of the might of our self-reliant national economy and the socialist system of our country, and which demonstrates the honor of the chuche fatherland, the Chollima Korea, and the heroic spirit of our people. [applause]

Advancing vigorously in the spirit of having successfully occupied the heights of the Second 7-Year Plan under the wise leadership of the party and the leader, our people have successfully carried out the tasks of the adjustment period, have brilliantly completed the people's economic plan for the first quarter of this year, and are effecting continuous upsurges at all battle sites of major construction projects, including the construction of the Sunchon vinalon complex, the Taechon power plant, and Kwangbok Street. By attaining great success in socialist economic construction, we have built a firm base for advancing toward greater targets.

Our success in socialist economic construction greatly encourages the South Korean people's anti-U.S. struggle for independence and antifascist struggle for democratization, and the South Korean youths, students, and people of many and broad strata are today further stepping up the just and patriotic struggle to establish national sovereignty and realize the independent and peaceful reunification of the country according to the three principles for reunifying the fatherland -- independence, peaceful reunification, and grand national unity.

Based on the great success in socialist economic construction, the honorable and important task of carrying out the Third 7-Year Plan has today been set for our people.

During his historic policy speech, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song clearly elucidated the direction and method of successfully carrying out the Third 7-Year Plan -- the most important task for our people at present in the field of socialist economic construction.

The basic task of the Third 7-year Plan is to continuously and vigorously accelerate the chucheization, modernization, and scientization of the people's economy and provide a firm material and technological base for the complete victory of socialism. To successfully realize this, we should develop science and technology and intensify the technological innovation movement, thereby vigorously pushing ahead the technological remodeling of the people's economy.

During the period of the Third 7-Year Plan, we should further strengthen the self-reliance of the people's economy, firmly equip all sectors of the people's economy with modern technology, and increase production at a high rate of speed so that we can realize the 10 major prospective targets of socialist econconomic construction put forward by the Sixth WPK Congress.

If the Third 7-Year Plan is realized, the country's econconomic might will be further strengthened and the people's living standard will be improved in an epochal manner, thereby effecting a decisive upturn in the struggle for the complete victory of socialism. [applause]

In the struggle to successfully carry out the Third 7-Year Plan, this year is a very important year in achieving a breakthrough.

All our workers are filled with firm faith and resolve that they can certainly fulfill any difficult task as long as they have the wise leadership of the party and the leader, the advanced socialist system, the strong self-reliant national economy, and the inexhaustible power of the people in firm unity and cohesion around the party.

Without being conceited at all about the success that has been made, they are continuously and vigorously advancing to accelerate more vigorously the three revolutions -- ideological, technological, and cultural -- and effect greater new upsurges in socialist construction.

The SPA session, which is being held during such a historic period, will contribute to accelerating the socialist construction of our country by discussing matters of great significance to our people's revolutionary struggle and construction work. [applause]

Firmly believing that the entire session will satisfactorily discuss and resolve all agenda items put forward with the active participation of all the comrade deputies, I declare the second session of the Eighth SPA open pursuant to Article 5, Paragraph 78 of the DPRK Socialist Constitution. [applause]

NODONG SINMUN EDITORIAL ON 19 APRIL ANNIVERSARY

SK211132 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2140 GMT 18 Apr 87

[NODONG SINMUN 19 April editorial: "The Righteous Struggle of the South Korean People for Independence, Democracy, and Reunification Will Win Victory Without Fail"]

[Text] Today marks the 27th anniversary of the heroic 19 April popular uprising of the South Korean people. The April popular uprising, which took place with the riotous advance of Masan citizens against the 15 March election rigging of the treacherous Syngman Rhee clique as the fuse, was an eruption of the South Korean people's pent-up resentment and indignation under the colonial rule of the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys and mass anti-U.S. and antifascist nation-saving resistance in which they rose up for national dignity and sovereignty, and a new politics, system, and life.

The U.S. imperialists and their lackeys declared an emergency martial law and bestially repressed the uprising masses by mobilizing tanks and armored cars, but the uprisers unyieldingly continued their resistance and at last toppled the Syngman Rhee dictatorial regime.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: The April popular uprising clearly demonstrated the heroic mettle of the South Korean people, and showed that only when the popular masses pool their strength in rising up in struggle against the oppressors can they smash any fortress of the enemy.

The April popular uprising, which displayed the heroic mettle and invincible fighting spirit of the South Korean youths, students, and people, dealt a heavy blow to the colonial rule of the U.S. imperialists and became a new turning point in the anti-U.S. and antifascist struggle of the South Korean people.

Because no leadership of a revolutionary party nor a correct strategy and tactics existed, and because the workers and peasants -- the fundamental masses -- failed to widely participate in the resistance, the April popular uprising was conducted in an out-and-out organizational manner and the people were deprived of a reward for their blood by other lackeys of the U.S. imperialists.

After the April popular uprising, the South Korean youths, students, and people also strenuously waged such struggles for freedom, democracy, and the reunification as the 24 March struggle, the 3 June struggle, the October resistance for democracy, and the Kwangju popular uprising. In spite of their unyielding struggle, aspirations for a new politics and life have not yet been realized.

The development of the situation since the 19 April popular uprising teaches the precious lesson that as long as the U.S. imperialists remain in South Korea and their colonial rule continues, no affirmative change can be brought about in the people's social and political life.

Seizing South Korea forever as a colonial and military base and furthermore, dominating all of Korea with strength is an invariable aggressive ambition of the U.S. imperialists.

To seek this criminal purpose, the U.S. imperialists have accelerated the fascistization of social and political life, replacing their lackeys with more heinous military and fascist elements, whenever the people's struggle has been intensified and crises in their colonial rule have deepened.

Faced by serious crises in their colonial rule due to the growing anti-U.S. and antifascist struggle of the South Korean youths, students and people, and U.S. imperialists are pushing the Chon Tu-hwan clique into anticomunism, fascism, war, and division, actively backing its maneuvers to remain in power in order to cope with these crises, relying upon military and fascist dictatorship.

In terms of its tyrannical and malicious nature, the present Chon Tu-hwan military and fascist system of South Korea is an unprecedentedly murderous and suppressive system, a one-party dictatorial system, a system of national division, and a system of war.

The past 6 years or so since the Chon Tu-hwan military and fascist system was established in South Korea have been an age of darkness in which fellow countrymen have been ruthlessly murdered and fascism has totally strangled democracy.

Having mercilessly trampled underfoot the aspirations of the people for independence, democracy, and reunification through maneuvers for fascism, war, and division, the Chon Tu-hwan military and fascist elements drew a bloodstained sword and embarked upon the road to remain in power.

Having divided and crushed the NKDP and off-stage democratic forces, the Chon Tu-hwan ring announced an important decision to cease debate over constitutional revision and transfer the government according to the incumbent Constitution. As a political coup d'etat designed to prolong the present DJP dictatorial regime, this is an intolerable challenge to the opposition party, off-stage democratic forces, and all the popular masses demanding the overthrow of the DJP dictatorial regime and constitutional amendment providing for a direct presidential election system.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring has, so far, babbled about constitutional revision by consensus and democratic development. However, constitutional revision was not its real intention. It has consistently tried to infinitely prolong the military and fascist regime. The fascist fanatics, who had nothing to do with dialogue-oriented politics from the outset, came out with constitutional revision by agreement under the pretext of ruling-opposition compromise.

This was nothing but a deceptive trick designed to drive a wedge between the opposition party and the popular masses and divide and crush the off-stage democratic forces by abating the struggle of the opposition party, democratic forces, and popular masses demanding constitutional amendment providing for the direct presidential election system and by inducting the struggle of the opposition party for constitutional revision into the National Assembly.

Because of the Chon Tu-hwan ring's suppressive atrocities and crafty tricks, basic freedom and democratic and civic rights have been completely obliterated in South Korea; the campaign of the opposition party and democratic forces for constitutional revision is being faced by the overall challenge of the fascist clique; the dark cloud of a one-party dictatorship is heavily hanging over the South Korean people; and unprecedented fascist storms are sweeping over all of South Korea.

Today the situation concerning constitutional revision is catastrophic, and the DJP's scheme for remaining in power forever has culminated. This is an inevitable outcome of the U.S. imperialists' systematic policy of colonial enslavement.

While paying lip service to democratic development through ruling-opposition negotiations and compromise, the U.S. imperialists have, indeed, manipulated and backed the Chon Tu-hwan ring's remaining in power and fascist tyranny behind the scenes. By dispatching their high-ranking politicians to South Korea in succession, the U.S. imperialists have egged on the Chon Tu-hwan ring to relentlessly suppress the procommunist forces, and have preached to NKDP figures a sermon on great ruling-opposition compromise. Meanwhile, they have resorted to cunning maneuvers of calling their lackeys in the opposition party to the United States, of cajoling them, and of using them as a shock brigade for the division of the party. This confirms that the U.S. imperialists are not only the behind-the-scenes manipulator of fascist suppressive atrocities against the South Korean youths, students, and people, who have turned out in the anti-U.S. and antifascist struggle, but are also the heinous ringleader who has divided and crushed the NKDP and other opposition parties and off-stage democratic forces and has supported the Chon Tu-hwan ring's reassumption of power.

Intensifying their colonial and fascist rule in South Korea, the U.S. imperialists have turned South Korea literally into a huge war powder keg and nuclear war base by introducing a great number of lethal weapons, including nuclear weapons, into South Korea to realize their wild ambition for aggression, with South Korea as their colonial stronghold and bridgehead for aggression against the Asian Continent.

The "Team Spirit-87" joint military exercise, which the U.S. imperialists have been staging in South Korea since the middle of February by mobilizing tens of thousands of military forces and modern war means, is an aggressive preliminary war presupposing a nuclear attack and is an extremely dangerous military action designed to plunge our nation into nuclear calamity.

The U.S. imperialists are maneuvering to mobilize the Japanese Self-Defense Forces to invade our country and Asia by perfecting the fabrication of the triangular military alliance among the United States, Japan, and South Korea.

Because of the criminal maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys, political and military confrontation has reached an extreme, with the Military Demarcation Line between the two sides, and a serious situation in which war may break out at any moment prevails in our country.

Easing the strained situation prevailing on the Korean peninsula, defending peace, and peacefully solving the problem of Korean reunification are the consistent stand of our party and the government of the republic.

To ease tension and create an atmosphere in favor of dialogue and reunification, last year alone, we took the measure of not waging large-scale military exercises and put forward the proposal to hold talks between those in military authority and the proposal to turn the Korean peninsula into a nuclear-free, peace zone. Also, we took the initiative measure of withdrawing approximately 150,000 People's Army soldiers from the front and posts and mobilizing them for peaceful construction. In particular, we set forth an epochal proposal to hold high-level North-South political and military talks and have actively made efforts to realize it.

Proceeding from easing the situation of acute tension between the North and South at any cost and from preventing the nation from falling onto an ominous road, we are devoting all types of sincerity to arranging high-level talks capable of substantially solving the problem of easing tension. Under the condition in which the South side had not accepted our proposal for high-level political and military talks, we proposed the holding of North-South prime ministerial-level talks by embracing the demand of the South side and set forth a new proposal to realize the holding of the talks. This is another clear-cut expression of our nation-loving and patriotic stand and sincere efforts to dispel confrontation and distrust between the fellow countrymen, promote trust and unity, and peacefully realize the reunification of the country.

Because of the wrong stand and attitude of the South Korean puppet clique, however, no proposal has yet been carried into practice. If the South Korean ruling bunch genuinely wants to bridge over the current state of deadlock between the North and South and advance toward the road of peace and peaceful reunification together with us, they should not seek the lines of confrontation and war, but respond to our repeated peace proposals.

Today the South Korean people are assigned the task of advancing, while upholding higher, the banner of independence, democracy, and reunification. Putting an end to the U.S. imperialists' colonial enslavement policy toward South Korea and their colonial and fascist rule over it is the most basic condition and prerequisite for independence, democracy, and reunification.

The South Korean youths, students, and people should uphold higher the anti-U.S. banner of independence and the antifascist banner of democratization and more valiantly turn out in the struggle to smash the colonial shackles of the U.S. imperialists, to restore trampled national sovereignty, to put an end to the fascist and dictatorial rule, and to realize the democratization of socio-political life.

At present, the South Korean people are at a crossroads, in which they will determine whether they will abolish the fascist constitution and establish a democratic regime or whether they will suffer endless submission and contempt as the slaves of fascism by tolerating the DJP military dictatorship's reassumption of power.

When the U.S. imperialists' protecting and bolstering of the military and fascist rule and such fascist fanatics as the Chon Tu-hwan ring are left intact, no democratic development can be expected in South Korea.

The so-called transfer of government, which the Chon Tu-hwan ring is planning to execute under an undeclared martial law in which the hands and feet of all the political opponents are bound, the eyes of the people are veiled, their mouths are gagged, and their ears are blocked, at the point of guns, is precisely nothing but the DJP's reassumption of power and the extension of its military and fascist dictatorship -- a one-party dictatorship.

All the patriotic and democratic forces and off-stage forces of South Korea should unite in turning out in the struggle to resolutely smash the Chon Tu-hwan ring's antipopular freezing of constitutional revision and plot to remain in power and in the struggle to obtain a democratic constitution.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring is trying to cease debate on constitutional revision through violence and realize the permanent rule of the DJP, but this attempt is a road to self-ruin following the ghost of Yusin.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring must stop suppression and maneuvers to remain in power, which run counter to the tenor of the times, and step down from power without delay as demanded by the people.

The U.S. imperialists are scheming to cope with crises in their colonial rule by backing the DJP group of hooligans trying to remain in power, but this will only result in kindling a greater resistance of the South Korean youths, students, people, and off-stage democratic forces. The U.S. imperialists must immediately withdraw from South Korea, taking along their aggressive troops and all their murderous weapons, including nuclear weapons.

The South Korean people will never tolerate and overlook the maneuvers of traitor Chon Tu-hwan and the DJP group of hooligans to reassume power, but will greet the dawn of independence, democracy, and reunification by eradicating the U.S. imperialists' policy of colonial enslavement and dictatorial rule through a nationwide anti-U.S. and antifascist struggle.

Today's strained situation prevailing in our country demands that our people vigorously accelerate socialist construction with a more strained and mobilized posture than ever before. All the party members and workers should brilliantly fulfill the first-year task of the Third 7-Year Plan by upholding the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's historic policy speech at the first session of the Eighth SPA and by more vigorously pushing ahead with the three revolutions -- ideological, technological, and cultural -- thereby consolidating the socialist system of our country as firm as rock and enhancing its might in an all-round manner.

Our people's will to prevent the danger of war and maintain and consolidate peace in Korea and to achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland is firm. Upholding the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and following the guidance of the glorious party center, our people will smash the maneuvers of the enemy against peace and the splitists and will certainly accomplish the cause of the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland in firm unity with all the patriotic forces at home and abroad.

DAILY COMMENTARY ON CHON CONSTITUTIONAL DECISION

SK190426 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2148 GMT 16 Apr 87

[NODONG SINMUN 17 April commentary: "The DJP's Coup D'Etat for Long-Term Power"]

[Text] In a special statement, traitor Chon Tu-hwan openly revealed the DJP's intention for long-term power. The special statement was published on 13 April, immediately after the NKDP split caused by the DJP's maneuvers for its collapse and division.

In the statement, traitor Chon Tu-hwan announced a so-called important decision to transfer the government under the present Constitution on the pretext that constitutional revision by mutual agreement is impossible due to the split in the NKDP and due to pressing political programs. He stated that the issue of constitutional revision would be discussed according to the development of the situation after two big events — the peaceful transfer of the government and the Olympics -- are carried out.

The present constitution is a judicial device designed to enable the DJP government to extend its power by taking advantage of the puppet organization called the electoral college.

Traitor Chon Tu-hwan unhesitatingly usurped power as president through this organization even after immersing Kwangju in the blood of patriotic people. That he made an important decision to leave the present constitution intact means an open declaration of the DJP's intention to again take power and is another shameless coup d'etat.

This is an open challenge to the opposition parties, the democratic forces in the opposition circles, and all the people who have called for the overthrow of the DJP dictatorship and for constitutional revision favoring a direct election system. The Chon Tu-hwan clique continuously raves about constitutional revision by mutual agreement, democratic development, and so forth. However, it has never had any intention of adopting a democratic constitution or turning power over to those elected by the people.

That traitor Chon Tu-hwan at first insisted on the theory of absolutely defending the present constitution, but later noted that constitutional revision may be realized within his term of office while expressing his will for constitutional revision, was a deceptive track designed to escape the miserable fate of Marcos, who was expelled from the Philippines by weakening the powerful struggle of the opposition parties, the democratic forces among opposition side, and the popular masses who called for the overthrow of the dictatorship and the constitutional revision that favored a direct election system.

This was also a mean scheme designed to lay barriers between the opposition parties and the popular masses by dragging the struggle of the opposition parties for constitutional revision favoring district election systems into the National Assembly under the pretext of constitutional revision and to split and destroy the opposition parties.

As the opposition parties moved the stage of their struggle for constitutional revision to the National Assembly, the hooligans of traitor Chon Tu-hwan's DJP put forth a plan for a parliamentary cabinet system to replace the opposition parties' plan for a direct election system. They delayed implementation of the political schedule while forcing the opposition parties to accept this plan. They finally destroyed the NKDP by extending their evil hands to certain figures of the opposition party.

Traitor Chon Tu-hwan raved as if failure to realize consensual constitutional revision is the fault of the opposition parties. However, in fact, the DJP, which self-righteously enforced the parliamentary cabinet system, is responsible for such failure.

If the DJP wanted to realize consensual constitutional revision, why did it oppose the demand of the opposition parties to the plans of both ruling and opposition parties for constitutional revision to a national referendum?

As for the presidential system organized through indirect election as stipulated in the present constitution, it was the system the DJP hooligans themselves strongly opposed as being a one-man dictatorship. The mean act of the Chon Tu-hwan clique, which branded this system as bad as those in the past, and which is now attempting to maintain it, shows the entire world that the rascals are political hooligans who have no sense of morality and honor and who are only engrossed with the ambition for power.

The special statement of the puppet Chon Tu-hwan is a declaration of a new fascist offensive against democratic forces in South Korea who aspire for democratization of social and political life against the fascist dictatorship. In the statement, the puppet Chon Tu-hwan threatened that based on his presidential authority, he would resolutely cope with illegal acts of resisting measures to postpone constitutional revision, of causing social disorder by illegal violent means, and of causing anxiety in the people's lives. Thus, he clearly revealed his intention to cruelly repress all resistance forces.

Traitor Chon Tu-hwan, holding special cabinet meetings and parties with key post holders of the DJP in succession, stressed strong measures against mass actions for constitutional revision. Following the violent remarks of the Chon Tu-hwan clique, repressive puppet organizations branded opposition political forces calling for the revision of the fascist constitution and the achievement of democracy as procommunist and as leftist elements that are attempting to touch off a popular uprising.

The puppets placed Kim Tae-chung, who called for achieving democratic politics, under constant surveillance by police. They threatened him, noting that they would not release him from house arrest unless he ensures that he will give up political activities.

They are also scheming to permanently eliminate opposition leaders from the political stage. In fact, this is similar to a death sentence for opposition politicians. That the puppets are attempting to shift responsibility for the rupture of the consensual constitutional revision onto the opposition parties is an excuse for legalizing their act of eradicating the opposition parties.

Furthermore, the Chon Tu-hwan clique is attempting to intensify its merciless repression of the popular masses, including youths and students. The puppets have placed South Korea under constant martial law status, only without its declaration. They have more frantically run amok with repression of the people since they announced the plan to again take power.

As soon as traitor Chon Tu-hwan published a special statement, the puppet supreme Public Prosecutor's Office, the police headquarters, the Home Ministry, and the Ministry of Justice stated that they would deal strongly with illegal demonstrations by opposition parties and impure students who destroy law and order. This shows how recklessly the Chon Tu-hwan clique is running wild to realize its ambition for again seizing power.

The ringleaders who are inspiring and supporting the Chon Tu-hwan clique's maneuvers to again seize power are the U.S. imperialists. They are manipulating and supporting the Chon Tu-hwan clique's maneuvers for extending power and its fascist actions while outwardly raving about democratic development based on negotiations and agreement between the ruling and opposition parties.

Thus, the U.S. imperialists revealed the true nature of their cunning double-dealing tactics in addition to their vicious plan of aggression.

The greatest interest of the U.S. imperialist aggressors is not democratic development in South Korea, but to continuously maintain South Korea as their colony and military base by supporting the pro-U.S. dictatorial regime.

Taking advantage of the "Team Spirit" war exercise during which the U.S. imperialist aggressors dragged in numerous aggressive troops, the Chon Tu-hwan clique is maneuvering to suppress the reaction of the opposition parties and democratic forces in opposition circles under the masters' support with strength and to hastily accelerate the political schedule.

However, the maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan clique to extend their fascist dictatorial regime cannot escape destruction.

If the extension of power of the Chon Tu-hwan, No Tae-u clique, a group of blood-thirsty fascist lunatics, is tolerated, greater calamities, pain and disgrace will hang over the South Korean people than that of today. This is as clear as day.

As the South Korean people are clearly aware of this, they resolutely oppose the Chon Tu-hwan clique's maneuvers to again take power. The South Korean people, who cannot repress their hatred and indignation against the hooligans of the DJP, including traitor Chon Tu-hwan, are about to raise the flames of struggle for constitutional revision favoring a direct election system throughout South Korea, not yielding to the bestial repression of fascists.

This is clearly shown by the fact that a few hours after the special statement of the puppet traitor was published, several thousand students from Yonsei University and other universities in South Korea rose in the demonstration struggle, displaying slogans reading "Let us overthrow the Chon Tu-hwan clique which is scheming for long-term power!" "Don't deceive the people!" "Chon Tu-hwan should step down from power!" and "Let us achieve the direct presidential system through the strength of the people!"

The South Korean people from all walks of life, including youths and students, are firmly resolved to rise in the struggle to check the Chon Tu-hwan clique's intention to extend power. Opposition figures, including Kim Yong-sam and Kim Tae-chung, have declared that they would struggle to realize the direct election system together with the people, stressing that no one can block the people's will for constitutional revision.

As foreign news unanimously reports, the special statement that revealed traitor Chon Tu-hwan's scheme for again seizing power will serve as a detonator to trigger greater resistance of the South Korean youths, students, people, and political forces in opposition circles.

The South Korean people will never tolerate the maneuvers of traitor Chon Tu-hwan and the DJP hooligans to again seize power.

EVENTS MARKING KIM IL-SONG'S BIRTHDAY CONTINUE

NODONG SINMUN Editorial

SK160520 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0200 GMT 15 Apr 87

[NODONG SINMUN 15 April editorial: "The Revolutionary Cause of Our People, Advancing While Upholding the Respected and Beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il-song in High Esteem, Is Ever-Victorious and Invincible"]

[Text] Today an endlessly promising future is unfolding before our party and people. With farsighted ambition and firm faith in victory, all the party members and workers are vigorously accelerating an all-out march to expedite the complete victory of socialism according to the brilliant blueprint illuminated by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

The day 15 April, when the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song was born, is the greatest, felicitous day of our nation and the most significant revolutionary holiday of the working class and masses. The glory-filled past, the present, and the resplendent future of the Korean revolution are linked to this historical day, and everything precious and proud to our fatherland and people is connected with the dignified and valuable name of the leader. With boundless respect and trust and unanimous aspirations, all the people extend the greatest glory to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and respectfully wish him good health and long life.

Over the past period, our party and people have traversed only along the single road of victory and glory, overcoming all types of historical storms under the wise leadership of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song. Because the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song is still energetically leading the struggle to consummate the chuche revolutionary cause at the vanguard of the revolution, our people are firmly convinced of the bright future path of the Korean revolution.

Carrying out the revolution while upholding the great pioneer of the revolutionary cause and the great leader [yongdoja] is the great glory and matchless pride of our party and people.

The entire course of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song's revolutionary activities is a glorious and brilliant history in which he has attained everlasting and immortal achievements for the fatherland, the people, the times, and the revolution, weathering the arduous storms of modern history, through profound ideological and theoretical activities and great revolutionary practice.

The great leader comrade has taught: Our revolution has, indeed, achieved remarkable development over half a century from the time the Korean young communists pioneered the path of the Korean revolution while upholding the banner of the chuche idea to the present. The destiny of the people and the future of the revolution entirely depend on the greatness and wisdom of the leader. This is a lofty truth shown by the practical experience of the Korean revolution filled with grand changes and victories and great events shaking the times and the modern history of our nation.

As a result of upholding the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song as the great leader and the sun of the nation, our people, who had undergone the bloody history of ordeals for a long period of time, were finally able to find the correct path of the revolution and entered the road of national revival. With the unanimous aspirations of the entire nation eagerly waiting for the appearance of the great leader, the respected and beloved leader embarked upon the road of revolution. This was a historic event which enabled our people to brilliantly pioneer their destiny as the powerful main forces of the revolution. From this time, a new era of history advancing under the banner of chuche began to be unfolded, and a brilliant vista for advancing toward sovereignty, independence, socialism, and communism opened to the future road of the fatherland and the nation.

The glorious period of 60 years, which the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song has spent since he ushered in the new era of the Korean revolution under the banner of the Down With Imperialism Union, is a history of immortal exploits and heroic struggle, which only the great leader of the working class can perform and wage. This period is strewn with the history of great leadership that has led the revolutionary cause along the single road of victory without the slightest failure or twists and turns, with a glorious and brilliant course of confidently pioneering the future of communism through energetic activities without sleep and rest, and with the great epic of love, devoting everything to the people. Because of this history, the dignity and honor of Korea have been highly demonstrated, and the most brilliant chapter has been added to the history of the revolutionary struggle of the working class.

The history of the revolutionary activities of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song is above all a proud course that has brought about a basic change in the position and status of our people and that has ushered in a great, new era of prosperity in this land.

The most glorious era in the long history of a country and a people is the period during which the dignity and honor of the fatherland and the people are demonstrated and during which the great development is achieved in all sectors of social life. During the past 60-odd years, a great change has been brought about in the fatherland, unprecedented in the history of the people of over several thousand years, and the position of the masses of the people has basically changed.

The brilliant accomplishment of two important causes modern history has assigned to our people — that is, the vast historical task of saving and reviving the people and the task of building a prosperous socialist fatherland — constitutes the greatness of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song and his immortal contribution to the history of the people.

During the long course of the anti-Japanese period of 20 years and the period of creation and construction of over more than 40 years, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song has carried out all the vast causes that he could do for the happiness of our people and for the brilliant future, shouldering the destinies of the fatherland and the people. All significant events, which have occurred in pioneering the destiny of our people, such as the great victory in the great anti-Japanese war, which saved all the people from the crisis of life and death; the historical victory in the Fatherland Liberation War, during which we protected the freedom and independence of the fatherland; the first anti-imperialist and antifeudalistic revolution, which finally liberated the masses of the people from all sorts of exploitation and oppression; the completion of socialist industrialization, which marked a historic turning point in the prosperity and development of the people; and extensive socialist construction, have been marked by the respected and events because they occurred on the first untrodden road in history.

All these events are matchlessly precious because they have occurred amid a bloody struggle to smash at every step the desperate maneuvers of all the enemies of the revolution. This is a vast historical change that could only be brought about by a great national hero and the patriot of the century, who can responsibly lead the destinies of the fatherland and the people to the end.

Under the leadership of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, our fatherland sheds brilliant rays as a socialist paradise, which endlessly thrives as a powerful self-reliant and self-defending socialist country. In the long history of the people, our fatherland had never magnificently advanced into the international arena, completely enjoying sovereignty, as we see today; our people had never enjoyed an independent and creative life to their hearts' content, as we have today.

Indeed, the fighting course of the past 60-odd years has been the history of a great change during which the most backward country developed into a developed country -- the course of approaching the summit of the complete victory of socialism. This course was a proud historical course during which the important people, who had lost their country, became a dignified and heroic people, grasping and pioneering their own destiny.

Because he has basically changed the trend of the history of our people, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song has been highly praised as the benefactor of national revival and as a genius of creation and construction, who has achieved national prosperity and who will help our posterity achieve prosperity generation after generation.

The history of the revolutionary activities of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song is a proud course in which he has firmly laid an everlasting foundation for the brilliant future of the Korean revolution and the permanent prosperity of the times.

What is endlessly precious to the nation and the people is to have a bright future. This can be realized on the basis of the achievements and tradition of the leader.

When our revolution was pioneered, we had no party, no government, and no army. We had no party, no government, and no army. We had to begin from nothing. However, today we have every political, ideological, and material foundation on which we can carry out the Korean revolution to the end.

The great chuche idea, the immortal revolutionary tradition, the chuche-oriented revolutionary party, the indomitable revolutionary ranks, the mighty revolutionary government and revolutionary armed forces, the superior socialist system and the solid self-reliant economy that were provided by the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song are all reliable assets that enable our revolution to advance to victory by overcoming any storm.

Every one of these precious revolutionary gains includes the immortal history of struggle of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song who advanced the revolutionary path by experiencing various pains and difficulties for the victorious advance and perfection of our revolution. This also reflects the leader's loft will to achieve the endless prosperity of the era of the Workers Party.

History knows no such case as the one that the situation of a nation and people was basically changed and the assets ensuring the prosperity over generations were realized in one generation.

What holds a particularly important position in the revolutionary achievements of the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song, who realized a firm guarantee for final victory in the chuche revolutionary cause, is that he strengthened and developed our party into a refined staff office for the Korean revolution and into a great guiding force in socialist and communist construction.

Thanks to the precious achievements of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song who led the cause of building a party with a view to the future, the question of inheriting the party's cause has been brilliantly resolved in our country and a firm guarantee for constantly advancing the revolution under the refined leadership of the party center has been realized. This is the most precious fruition attained in our people's long revolutionary struggle and is a peerlessly great joy and pride of our country.

The history of the revolutionary struggle of the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song is a glorious course of struggle which made a great contribution to the historic cause of the international working class. It is a rock-firm rule which the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song firmly maintained in the entire course of the revolutionary activities to tenaciously struggle to fulfill the international missions to the end in addition to the national mission by always regarding our revolution as part of the overall world revolution.

Sagaciously analyzing the development of the times and the trend of the situation during each stage of revolutionary development, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song put forward outstanding strategy and tactics to strengthen the international solidarity of our revolution and to accelerate the anti-imperialist cause for independence. Thus, he actively carried out various activities to implement them.

The entire course of such activities is unwavering in thoroughgoing proletarian internationalist spirit, the spirit of selfless solidarity, and the lofty ideal of independence, friendship, and peace.

The course of external activities consistently carried out by our party including the ceaseless effort to strengthen the unity of the international communist movement and cohesion of the socialist countries, the active struggle to maintain the basic principles of the Nonaligned Movement and to further expand and develop this movement, the principled struggle to attain durable global peace and security against the imperialists' maneuvers of aggression, and the material and spiritual support for and encouragement of the people of the nations that are fighting, clearly demonstrate the endless loyalty to the cause of the international revolution.

Because of his devotion to the internationalist cause of the working class, his firm revolutionary principle on it, and his outstanding contribution to the anti-imperialist cause for independence, today, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song is highly respected as a skillful and authoritative leader of the international communist movement and the Nonaligned Movement. Truly, the history of revolutionary activities by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song since the beginning of the Korean revolution occupies the most honorable and brilliant place in our national history.

Looking back upon this entire course, our people have come to believe that the greatness of the nation is the greatness of the leader and that a party and people that have a great leader can greatly contribute to the development of history.

The course of revolutionary activities by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song for approximately 60 years was a brilliant course that very powerfully demonstrates the greatness of the leader.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau and secretary of the party Central Committee, has pointed out: The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song is a model of the great revolutionaries and communists who has struggled by devoting everything to the sacred cause for the revolution and the people throughout their entire lives.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song is an outstanding ideologist and theoretician who brightens the future road of the revolution in the era of independence. The greatness of a leader lies in elucidating a correct course for the era and the revolution with profound ideas and theories. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, well versed in Marxism-Leninism and other advanced ideas of mankind, has carried out creative ideological and theoretical activities based upon the demand of the new era and the practice of the Korean revolution. This entire course has been a course of days of great ideological discovery during which he has opened up a new path in the history of mankind based upon the chuche-oriented viewpoint on examining everything centering around man -- the popular masses. It has also been a course of energetic contemplation and inquiry during which he has elucidated profound revolutionary truths through the actual struggle to remake nature and society. In the course of these great ideological and theoretical activities complete with thorough independence and creativity, the immortal chuche idea, which occupies the brightest place among the revolutionary ideas of the working class, was created and has been completed as a monolithic theory.

The revolutionary idea of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song -- the ideological and theoretical summation of the development of the Korean revolution and the Korean communist movement -- is a monolithic system consisting of chuche-type ideas, theories, and methods and is a completed theory on the communist revolution. The philosophic viewpoint of the world centering around man, revolutionary theories at each stage on realizing independence among the popular masses, and theoretical guidelines on completing the socialist and communist cause are summed up in this idea in an overall manner. Because of this, the chuche idea is an immortal revolutionary banner for realizing the cause of national liberation, class liberation, and human liberation and is a combatant weapon for the struggle of the popular masses to create a new world and to cultivate their own destiny and for their victory in this struggle.

From their practical experiences, our people have come to firmly believe that to build socialism and communism, they must advance along the banner of the chuche idea. Because we highly uphold the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, an outstanding ideologist and theoretician, and because we consider the great chuche idea as our guideline, we can brilliantly resolve any difficult and complicated problem in the way of our advance and can successfully carry out the socialist and communist cause.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song is the great statesman of our times. The politics of the party and the state of the working class is a very complicated work which should deal with and resolve numerous knotty and complicated problems. For the party and the state of the working class, there is no more important task than to excellently exercise the politics of leading the revolution and construction to the single path of victory.

Throughout his course of leading the revolution and construction, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has outstandingly resolved a number of most urgent and impending problems in modern politics. In this course, the great leader has created a great model in exercising the politics of the working class.

The Great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has not only excellent cleverness and resources in correctly grasping the situation that prevails and in establishing correct measures to cope with it in a timely and positive manner and scientific far sightedness of foreseeing the distant future of the revolution, but also extraordinary driving force in firmly grasping the overall tasks of the revolution and construction and in leading them to effect constant upsurges. This is the brilliant model of the revolutionary leadership art that can be demonstrated only by the excellent statesman who is active in the politics of the present era in which the revolutionary movement is developing in a diverse and extensive form and the speed of its advance is being extraordinary accelerated.

In our country today, various complicated tasks, including the problem of propounding the line and policies which reflect both the transitional character of socialist society and the communistic character and the problem of eliminating the distinctions between the urban and rural areas and achieving the complete victory of socialism, have been smoothly resolved without the slightest degree of deviation. This is the brilliant fruition of the tested political skill of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

The wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, who has firmly rallied millions of the working people into one and led them to display their revolutionary zeal to the maximum, has become the factor which has made it possible to brilliantly achieve the firm political and ideological unity and cohesion of the people in our country where its social and class compositions were very complicated in the past.

Today's reality, in which the party and the masses of the people are firmly united as the strong and powerful main force of the revolution and in which the entire country is overflowing with the collectivist spirit of helping and leading each other and with the lofty revolutionary spirit, has clearly proven the correctness of the politics of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song -- the politics and thoroughly relying on the masses of people.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song is the great strategist and the ever victorious iron-willed commander of the present times. The Korean revolution was, from its outset, an arduous revolution which had to pioneer the future of the times in the entire area of Korea where the confrontation between the revolutionary forces and the counterrevolutionary forces was most acute. The road of this arduous struggle was able to be pioneered only by the ever-victorious iron-willed commander with outstanding political skill and excellent military leadership.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, who displayed the tested trait as a strategic already in the first period of this revolutionary struggle, led the guerrilla warfare against the brigandish Japanese imperialists to victory in the anti-Japanese armed struggle period with the chuche-oriented strategy and tactics and matchless and [word indistinct] tactics.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song's excellent strategy and tactics of waging a decisive battle after firmly and correctly grasping the distinction in strength between the friendly and enemy forces and employing operations in conformity with the rapidly changing situation of the battle were the source that defeated the imperialist aggressors who were superior in terms of the number of military strength and military technology and that opened the era of new upsurge in the struggle against colonialism and for national liberation.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song led the 3-year long fatherland liberation war against the U.S. imperialists with unique and excellent strategy and tactics and, thus, created an outstanding struggle experience that can be victoriously applied not only in guerrilla warfare but also in modern warfare.

That the honor and dignity of the socialist fatherland have been firmly defended in our country despite the continuation of a persisting tension there because of the imperialists' unscrupulous maneuvers for aggression is because the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, who has surmounted all difficulties arising in the revolution with his excellent strategy and tactics, is standing at the head of our party, people, and revolutionary armed forces.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song is the great father of all of the Korean people and is the model of the leader of the people. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song — who embarked on the road of revolution in his early days with the firm determination to devote his whole life to the sacred cause of achieving the freedom and sovereignty of the people — has brilliantly embroidered the entire course of his revolutionary struggle over 60 years with a history of devotedly serving the people.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song's warm love toward the people is precisely the infinite devotion of gallantly breaking through any difficulties in order to seek the interests of the people and the revolution. It is also the warm benevolence of leading all of the nation to the road of patriotism and of loving people and leading all of the people to communism and the sacred and lofty struggle spirit of devoting everything to the happiness of today's generations and the eternal happiness of the descendants.

Only the great father of the people, the genuine leader of the people, who is leading the people, assuming responsibility for all destinies of the people, can possess such lofty, noble character and personality.

Amid the infinitely wide bosom of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, our people have endlessly glorified the honor and dignity as revolutionaries generation after generation with the noblest political life and have become the most dignified and happiest people who are vigorously advancing toward the future of communism while enjoying the independent and creative life to their heart's content.

The leadership of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, who has led all of the brethren to carry out the great national cause with endlessly noble character, has become the driving force which makes it possible for all of the Korean people in the North and South and overseas to struggle, firmly uniting under the banner of national reunification, transcending differences in ideologies, systems, political factions, and political views.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song with the excellent traits as a great man of thought and a theorist, a great statesman, a great strategist, and the father of the people is today energetically leading the revolution and construction for the brilliant future of the fatherland and the nation.

The firm and resolute will of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song is to continue the advance of the revolution to the end for the completion of the chuche-oriented revolutionary cause which was created in the Paektu forests. The tested leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song — who has led the entire party, the entire army, and all of the people with the vigorous energy and the revolutionary zeal that he displayed while leading the sacred war of national liberation in the Paektu forest in the past — is the basic source of all miracles and exploits taking place in the implementation of our revolutionary cause in the 1980's.

Thanks to the leadership of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song who is full of brilliant wisdom and energy, the grand monumental edifices which glorify the era of the Workers Party have been built in succession and a breakthrough of new advance for the third 7-Year Plan has been opened.

This great reality has encouraged all of our party members and working people to have the greater dignity of carrying out the revolution, invariably holding in high esteem their excellent leader who has pioneered the revolutionary cause and created the history of the arduous and glorious revolutionary struggle.

We have advanced far the chuche-oriented revolutionary cause along the road pioneered by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. However, our advance has not ended, and we are faced with the heavy but honorable task of reunifying the country and completing the socialist and communist cause to the end.

Holding in high esteem the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song and upholding the leadership of the leader generation after generation is the most sacred task in the brilliant future of the Korean revolution and for the infinite prosperity of the nation. It is also the noble duty of our party members and working people.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and secretary of the party Central Committee, has indicated: The revolutionary faith of the Korean communists and the people to uphold the respected and beloved Comrade Kim Il-song with loyalty is forever firm, resolute, and invariable.

Our people are revolutionaries who have firmly and vigorously advanced along the single path led by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, holding the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, entrusting all destiny to the great leader, was precisely the pledge of the first generation of our revolution who in the past firmly rallied under the banner of the Down With Imperialism Union. It was the indomitable faith that the old generations of the revolution more firmly cherished in their hearts over the course of breaking through the sea of blood and the sea of fire. It is also the revolutionary will that today's generation has purely inherited, together with the grandeur and prosperity of the era of the workers' party. This faith and will, will never change no matter what arduous and severe difficulties the future of the revolution may encounter, even if generations change.

We should not forget that we have traversed the years and generations of the glorious revolution under the leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. We should glorify forever the proud tradition of loyalty of the Korean communist movement, which was created by anti-Japanese revolutionary martyrs and which has been inherited generation after generation.

The revolutionary achievements that the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has registered over the course of leading our revolution and construction to victory are the eternal foundation that guarantees the victorious advance and completion of our revolution. The future prospect of our revolution and the future of our people depend on how we defend and glorify these revolutionary achievements.

All party members and working people, by resolutely safeguarding and defending these precious revolutionary achievements of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song through their practical struggle and by glorifying them eternally, should make efforts to see to it that our revolution and construction are advanced forever along only the single path of chuche pioneered by the leader.

The Korean communists and people have grown up under the care of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song and enjoy infinite happiness thanks to the great benevolence of the leader. For them, there is nothing more responsible and rewarding than this.

We should firmly adhere to and thoroughly embody the ideology and lines of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song generation after generation and should firmly defend the noble experiences and achievements attained by the leader in all fields of the revolution and construction, as well as his revolutionary work method and people-oriented work habit.

All party members and working people, by effecting constant upsurges in the revolution and construction with burning loyalty and high revolutionary awareness, should brilliantly materialise the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's noble and lofty intent to expedite the complete victory of socialism and the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

Our people's loyalty to the leader is synonymous with their loyalty to the party. The WPK is a revolutionary party that is boundlessly loyal to the chuche-oriented revolutionary cause and the great leader with extraordinary leadership ability and invincible militant capability.

Today, our party firmly defends the revolutionary ideology and achievements of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and brilliantly inherits and develops them. Thus, our party leads the revolution and construction along the single path of brilliant victory according to the leader's intent.

Apart from the great leadership of the party, the miracle and changes taking placing in our revolution today cannot be contemplated nor can the bright future of the Korean revolution and the infinite prosperity of our nation be contemplated.

The invincible might of our party today has been guaranteed by the tested leadership of the party center. All functionaries, party members, and working people should resolutely safeguard and defend our party center with the indomitable revolutionary spirit displayed by young Korean communists at the dawn of the Korean revolution and should thoroughly embody the leadership of the party in all fields of the revolution and construction. Thus, they should fully demonstrate the invincible might and the militant capability of our party, which has a firm foundation and leadership system capable of inheriting and completing the revolutionary cause in today's majestic march toward effecting a new upsurge in socialist construction.

The iron-like unity and cohesion of the leader, the party, and the people is the most precious gain of our revolution and the source of invincible strength among the revolutionary ranks.

The proud history of the Korean revolution has taught that when the party and the people are firmly united around the leader as the powerful main force of the revolution, there is no fortress that cannot be occupied.

The firm unity of the leader, the party, and the people is precisely the life line of our revolution. The decisive factor for victoriously breaking through on the road of the revolution and for completing the chuche-oriented revolutionary cause to the end lies precisely in strengthening this single-hearted unity of our revolutionary ranks.

All party members and working people, by taking the great chuche idea as their firm faith and by highly displaying the revolutionary spirit of thinking and acting only according to the ideology and intent of the leader, should defend and deepen the unity and cohesion of the leader, the party, and the people generation after generation.

Today, long after the dawn of the revolution, the future prospects of our revolution are brighter and more promising, and the brilliant road toward communism has been widely unfolded before us.

The revolutionary cause of our party and people vigorously advances, firmly rallied around the party Central Committee headed by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, and is victorious and invincible forever.

Leaders Attend Banquet

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[Excerpt] The WPK Central Committee and the DPRK Government arranged a grand banquet in celebration of the birthday of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song on 15 April at the Kumsusan Assembly Hall. Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader of our party and people, attended the banquet.

Comrades Yi Kun-mo, Pak Song-chol, Yim Chun-chu, Yi Chong-ok, So Chol, Kim Yong-nam, Ho Tam, O Kuk-yol, Yon Hyong-muk, Kang Song-san, Hong Song-nam, and So Yun-sok, members of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau; Comrades Kye Ung-tae, Chon Pyong-ho, Kim Pok-sin, Choe Kwang, Hyon Mu-kwang, Kang Hui-won, and Chon Chun-ki, alternate members of the party Central Committee Political Bureau; Comrades Hwang Chang-yop, Ho Chong-suk, So Kwan-hui, and Choe Tae-pok, secretaries of the party Central Committee; Comrades Kim Chang-chu, Kim Yun-hyok, and Kim Hwan, vice premiers of the State Administration Council; Comrade Yun Ki-pok, first vice chairman of the Economic Policy Commission of the Central People's Committee; Cho Tok-sin, vice chairman of the CPRF; members and candidate members of the WPK Central Committee in Pyongyang City; responsible functionaries from political parties and public organizations; anti-Japanese revolutionary fighters; bereaved families of revolutionary martyrs; and functionaries concerned attended the banquet. [passage omitted]

Yi Kun-mo Banquet Speech

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[Speech by Yi Kun-mo, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and premier of the State Administration Council, at a banquet arranged by the WPK Central Committee and the DPRK Government on 15 April at the Kumsusan Assembly Hall on the birthday of Kim Il-song -- read by announcer]

[Text] Comrades; respected heads of the foreign parties, states, and governments; and friendly envoys and friends of many countries:

Today, at this historic time when our revolutionary cause, under the leadership of the party, is vigorously advancing on a high stage where the complete victory of socialism is near and an endlessly bright vista has opened for the future of our fatherland, our people, with great joy and reverence, are meaningfully celebrating the 75th birthday of the great leader of our party and people, Comrade Kim Il-song.

On this occasion, our working class, cooperative farmers, working intellectuals, soldiers of the People's Army, and members of the public security forces, and the struggling South Korean people and overseas compatriots are filled with endless admiration and warm gratitude toward the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, who has provided today's endless honor and happiness for our people by devoting all his life exclusively to the people's freedom and happiness, the prosperity and development of the country, and the victory of the socialist and communist cause.

On this meaningful occasion, reflecting the endless admiration and burning loyalty of all our people, I respectfully extend the greatest honor and warmest congratulations to the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, who has won immortal achievements for the fatherland and the people and for the era and revolution, and who is guiding our party and people on the shining new victory by wisely leading our people's revolutionary struggle and construction for 60-odd years since he first set out on the road of revolution during his youth.

Today, at this banquet of celebration, respected leaders of foreign parties, states, and governments, and friendly envoys and friends of many countries, who have come to our country to congratulate the respected and beloved Comrade Kim Il-song on his birthday, are present here with us. At the same time, South Korean revolutionaries, Chongnyon functionaries, Korean compatriots in Japan, and overseas Korean personages, who have come with the warm congratulations and greetings of the South Korean people and overseas compatriots to the respected and beloved leader, are also present.

At a time when our people, with great national pride, are celebrating the great leader's birthday, leaders of the parties, states, and governments of many foreign countries, and their friendly envoys and friends have visited our country and are warmly celebrating our people's national holiday. This is an expression of the endless respect and deep trust for the respected and beloved Comrade Kim Il-song, and an expression of the warm friendship and sincere fraternity toward the government of the republic and our people.

In the name of the WPK Central Committee and the government of the republic, I warmly welcome and express deep gratitude to the leaders of the parties, states, and governments of foreign countries, and the friendly envoys and friends of many countries who are sharing joy with our people by visiting our country and participating in the meaningful celebrations of the birthday of the great leader of our party and people Comrade Kim Il-song.

At the same time, I warmly welcome and extend warm compatriotic greetings to the congratulatory delegation of the South Korean National Democratic Front and the congratulatory delegation of the South Korean people, who have come to the northern half of the Republic by crossing the death line to congratulate the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song on his birthday, and the congratulatory delegation of the Koreans in Japan, and many Chongnyon congratulatory delegations and groups, and all overseas Korean personages that have come with the unanimous congratulations of all overseas compatriots.

While meaningfully celebrating the April national holiday amid the endless happiness and joy of all our people and compatriots and amid the warm congratulations of the friendly envoys and friends of many foreign countries, we are filled with great national pride and self-confidence, once again feeling deep in our hearts our people's happiness and honor for holding in high esteem the respected and beloved Comrade Kim Il-song as the leader.

The respected and beloved Comrade Kim Il-song is the great leader of the revolution who has opened a new history of the century's changes and of great creations on this soil and who has led our fatherland and people to today's endless prosperity and development by wisely leading the struggle of our party and people for sovereignty, independence, and socialism and communism over the long period since pioneering our revolution.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song illuminated the path of revolution as yearned for by the era and the nation by creating the immortal chuche idea during the dark period of the Japanese imperialist rule under which our nation suffered an unprecedented trial amid stateless tragedy. He achieved the liberation of the nation and the independence of the fatherland through the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle of 20-odd years, founded the first party and state of the working class in our country, and turned our country into a strong and independent socialist country by wisely leading our people's cause of building a new society.

That our people, who once suffered the grief of a weak nation and the imperialists' aggression and plunder, could defeat the two strongest and most outrageous imperialist enemies and create the history of pioneering their destiny by their own efforts, and that they could effect a great upsurge toward progress and civilization by uniquely and brilliantly carrying out serious social revolution and massive construction under more complicated and backward circumstances than those of others, were all entirely thanks to the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song illuminating the path of struggle with his outstanding ideological and theoretical wisdom and his leading our party and people along the single road of victory with his outstanding and tested leadership.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, by devoting all his life, has founded the great WPK with invincible leadership and powerful combat capabilities and has nurtured our people as a wise and heroic people with the lofty spirit of independence and creativity. As a result, our glorious revolution pioneered in the forest of the Mt. Paektu persistently advances toward final victory with vigor and faith in victory.

The great leader has strengthened the party's organizational and ideological foundation to be as firm as rock and has established a firm bedrock for future development of the revolution so that our party and people will firmly defend the banner of the revolution and communism and consummate the chuche revolutionary cause. This is our people's greatest happiness which cannot be compared to anything.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, by winning profound and multifaceted ideological and theoretical achievements and by gaining noble practical experience over the entire historic course from the revolution of national liberation to the socialist and communist construction, has extraordinarily enriched the treasure of the revolutionary theory of the working class and vigorously encouraged the advance of the revolutionary movement during the era of independence, thus making a great historic contribution to strengthening and developing the international communist movement and the overall world revolutionary movement. Thus, he enjoys endless respect and trust among the communists and progressive people of all countries.

Indeed, the course of the respected and beloved Comrade Kim Il-song's revolutionary activities of 60-odd years is the course of the brilliant struggle of a great ideologist, theoretician, and politician who has won immortal achievements for the cause of national independence and prosperity and the cause of liberation and progress of mankind by creating and brilliantly embodying the immortal chuche idea, the new revolutionary ideology that protects the independence of the masses of the people and puts man in the center.

It is the history of the noble struggle of a great popular leader who has emerged from the people and devoted all his life to leading the destiny of the people, providing the people's happiness, and achieving the cause of the people.

Endless is the happiness and honor of the Korean people who advance toward the bright future by upholding at the van of the revolution the respected and beloved Comrade Kim Il-song, who maintains a history of shining leadership with which the great party and people have been nurtured and the powerful fatherland and prestigious nation established and who still continues to lead our people's causes of reunifying the fatherland and socialist construction along the single road of victory with powerful energy.

Our people, who have always been victorious by uniting with a single ideology and will around the party with the leader in the center, will firmly inherit this great tradition of the trinitarian [samwilchel] unity. By so doing, they will be endlessly loyal to the leadership of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song and continue to struggle unyieldingly under the banner of the party for the final victory of our revolution.

As in the past, with the ideas of independence, friendship, and peace, our people, in the future, as well, will do everything to strengthen the friendship, unity, and cooperation with the people of the socialist and nonaligned countries and all progressive people of the world and to defend the peace and security of the world.

The future path of our revolution is still rugged. However, as long as there is the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and as long as there is the invincible might of our revolutionary ranks, which have united around the party and the leader with a single mind, our people's causes of reunifying the fatherland and socialism and communism will certainly be victorious.

On this meaningful occasion of celebrating the respected and beloved leader's birthday, reflecting the unanimous desire and sincere wish of all our people and compatriots, I propose a toast as I wish the great leader of our party and people, Comrade Kim Il-song, good health and long life for the reunification of the fatherland, for the final victory of the revolution, for the endless prosperity of the fatherland, and for the happiness of our descendants.

JAPAN, ROK END CHEJU ISLAND TRADE TALKS

OW211351 Tokyo KYODO in English 1259 GMT 21 Apr 87

[Text] Seoul, April 21 KYODO -- Japan and South Korea ended the two-day 19th session of their joint economic committee on Cheju Island Tuesday with an agreement to exchange missions for expansion of mutual trade on a balanced basis. Japan also agreed to send a team to this country to help foster medium- and small-scale businesses, government officials said.

The two nations also agreed to promote technology transfer from Japan to South Korea through training skilled Korean workers in Japan and holding seminars.

To Expand Cooperation

SK220338 Seoul YONHAP in English 0253 GMT 22 Apr 87

[Text] Cheju, South Korea, April 22 (YONHAP) -- South Korean and Japanese businessmen agreed to expand exchange visits in order to boost Korean exports to Japan and to expand bilateral cooperation in the development of the parts industry at the 19th private-level Korea-Japan economic meeting, which ended here on Tuesday. The delegates also decided to increase the number of visits to Korea by Japanese businessmen to enhance cooperation in the development of Korean small- and medium-sized firms.

A joint statement released after the meeting said that South Korea and Japan should take measures to make their industrial and trade structures more sophisticated in order to correct the chronic trade imbalance between Korea and Japan and to strengthen industrial cooperation. In 1986, Korea registered a 5.4 billion-dollar deficit in its trade with Japan, following a 3 billion-dollar deficit in the previous year.

The statement also said that Korean and Japanese delegations agreed on the need for the balanced expansion of bilateral trade. It stressed the urgent need to develop closer cooperation between Korean and Japanese businesses, pointing out that the world is passing through a difficult period of economic correction characterized by currency readjustment and changing industrial structure.

In a news conference after the meeting, Pak Tae-chun, chairman of the Korea-Japan Economic Association and head of the Korean delegation, said that participants discussed measures freely to strengthen bilateral cooperation "in this difficult period."

The Japanese delegation was led by Sugiura Binsuke, chairman of the Japan Long-Term Credit Bank. The 20th bilateral economic meeting is slated for next spring in Tokyo.

DELEGATION LEAVES FOR IPU MEETING IN NICARAGUA

SK220041 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 22 Apr 87 p 2

[Text] A seven member National Assembly delegation left Seoul yesterday to attend the 77th general session of the Inter-parliamentary Union to be held in Managua, Nicaragua.

The delegation, led by Rep. Kwon Chong-tal of the ruling Democratic Justice Party, includes Reps. O Se-ung, Kim Hyon-cha, Chong Sun-ho, Yi Yong-il, all from the DJP, Rep. Kim Hyo-yong of the second opposition Korea National Party, and Chon Chae-won of the People's Democratic Party.

Originally, two members of the nascent "Party for Reunification and Democracy," were included in the parliamentary group, but Rep. Pak Chan-chong who was sentenced Saturday to a suspended prison term was banned from making overseas trips, and Rep. Kim Su-hwan declined to join the delegation for "preparations for the inaugural convention of the new party."

YONHAP INTERVIEWS IOC PRESIDENT ON 1988 OLYMPICS

SK220335 Seoul YONHAP in English 0243 GMT 22 Apr 87

[Text] Lausanne, April 22 (YONHAP) -- International Olympic Committee President Juan Antonio Samaranch said Tuesday he hopes that all South Koreans will contribute to the success of the Seoul Olympics, which he called a "very honorable comprise" [as received] for the nation's political situation. In an exclusive interview with YONHAP NEWS AGENCY, Samaranch said he also hopes that the Korean people will show the same stability, peace and aspirations that characterized the 10th Asian Games, held last fall in Seoul.

Asked about the possibility of some countries boycotting the Seoul Games, Samaranch said he believes that all IOC member nations have been preparing for the Seoul Olympics. "As far as a boycott is concerned, the only problem is with North Korea," he added.

Regarding the IOC Executive Board's preparations for a fourth round of inter-Korean sports talks, Samaranch said that the exact schedule for a meeting between South and North Korean sports officials will be set before the end of this week. On Tuesday afternoon, Samaranch met at the IOC headquarters here with Kim Chong-ha, chairman of the Korean Olympic Committee and the chief delegate to the inter-Korean sports talks, to discuss the opening of the fourth round of inter-Korean sports talks.

Also attending the unofficial meeting, which lasted for about one hour, were Alexandru Siperco of the IOC and Kim Un-yong, a Korean member of the IOC, and Yi Sang-ok, Korean ambassador to Geneva.

After the meeting, the KOC chairman told reporters that Samaranch reaffirmed that there has been no change in the IOC's position on the issue of two Koreas' co-hosting of the Seoul Olympics. The IOC president repeated his final decision allowing North Korea to host no more than four events--table tennis, archery, preliminary soccer and cycling. Samaranch submitted the "ultimatum" to North Korea last June in the third round of the inter-Korean sports talks.

Asked whether or not the IOC coaxed Seoul into making any additional concessions during the meeting, Kim said that they did not discuss how many events should be assigned to pyongyang.

One of the participants in the meeting quoted Samaranch as saying that he couldn't understand North Korea's demand for the right to host eight events after it had agreed in principle to the final proposal made by the IOC in the IOC Executive Board meeting last February.

Samaranch reportedly expressed interest in the current political situation in Korea during the meeting. The KOC chairman explained to him the April 13 presidential decision to postpone debate on constitutional revision until after the Seoul Olympics, stressing the point that Korea will have no problem hosting the 1988 Olympics. South Korean sports officials will attend the IOC Executive Board meeting, slated for April 22-24. Samaranch is expected to announce the schedule for the fourth round of inter-Korean sports talks on Wednesday afternoon, following an official meeting between IOC Executive Board members and South Korean delegates.

DJP, GOVERNMENT DIFFER ON LOCAL AUTONOMY

SK220043 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 22 apr 87 p 2

[Text] The government and the ruling party have been at odds over how to implement local autonomy, which they plan to reintroduce while the incumbent President is in office. The President's tenure expires on Feb. 24, next year.

The Democratic Justice Party insists on the full-scale practice of the local self-government formula in 236 administrative districts -- 57 cities, 139 counties and 40 "ku" (wards in special cities such as Seoul, Pusan, Taegu, Inchon and Kwangju).

Most of the party lawmakers call for simultaneous elections to form local assemblies in cities, counties and wards, citing political reasons in the wake of the postponement of a constitutional amendment.

However, the administration has suggested that the system be put into practice on a step-by-step basis, taking into consideration the preparatory work.

It proposes that the formula be implemented first in cities and counties during the presidential term, and later in the wards of the five special cities some time in 1988 after the expiration of the presidential tenure.

Government officials claim that they need some time to prepare for the switch of the ward's organizations into ones tailored to the local autonomy formula.

The administration and the party discussed the difference in a meeting yesterday at party headquarters, but there was no conclusion, according to Rep. Ko Kun, chairman of the party's special committee on the local autonomy system.

The government proposed revision bills of local autonomy-related laws are pending at the National Assembly, and the party seeks to act on them during the envisioned special National Assembly session slated for early next month. The amendment to the Local Autonomy System Law provides for the full-scale implementation of the formula.

Rep. Ko also said, "It is yet to be determined whether the candidates for local council members, except for independent ones, should be nominated by political parties."

"Some party lawmakers contend that requirements for local assemblies' candidates should be eased so that anyone can run for the candidacy, only needing membership to a political party, he said.

Instead, they need to gain the support of eligible voters numbering 50 to 100, like the independent candidates, he added.

During the meeting, the government maintained that "a total of 150 days are required to set up local councils in cities, counties and wards, although the project will be promoted smoothly from now on."

The 150 days break down to 130 days for preparations for revision of enforcement decrees, securing a budget and other tasks, and to 20 days for election procedures, according to it.

Participants from the administration were Mun Hui-kap, vice economic planning minister; Yi Sang-hui, vice home minister and Yi Kyu-song, assistant minister for administrative coordination at the premier's office.

DJP PLANS TO CONVENE SPECIAL SESSION IN MAY

SK220055 Seoul YONHAP in English 0034 GMT 22 Apr 87

[Text] Seoul, April 22 (YONHAP) -- The ruling Democratic Justice Party plans to convene a special National Assembly session early next month, a party source said Wednesday. In negotiating with the opposition camp, it intends to call a two-week session, scheduled to begin on May 4, to discuss the law governing local autonomy to pave the way for the implementation of a local autonomy system, and a National Assembly law to prevent filibustering. During the session, the lawmakers will elect chairmen of the standing committees, whose terms expire on May 12 or May 13, the source said.

The ruling and opposition parties have already reached an agreement in principle calling for an extraordinary assembly meeting which would last 10-20 days, beginning in early May. As soon as the emergent party for unification and democracy registers with the National Assembly as a floor group, the government party will negotiate the details for convening the assembly session. The party will be formally launched on April 29 in an inaugural national convention.

NEW PARTY BEGINS ORGANIZING LOCAL CHAPTERS

SK210009 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 21 Apr 87 p 1

[Text] The tentatively named Party for Reunification and Democracy [PRD] led by opposition leaders Kim Yong-sam and Kim Tae-chung yesterday commenced the foundation of local chapters across the nation.

Those local chapters created yesterday were in the constituencies of Kangdong in Seoul, Chung-nam in Inchon and Kimhae-Yandsan in Kyongsang-namdo. Reps. Kim Tong-kyu, Myong Haw-sup and Kim Tong-ju were elected as the respective chiefs.

The party plans to finish the foundation of the local chapters in 57 constituencies by April 27, and to hold an inaugural convention to formally establish the party on April 29-30.

The PRD will also register with the National Assembly secretariat as a "floor negotiating group" this weekend and start the negotiation for the convocation of a special House session with the ruling Democratic Justice Party.

In his congratulatory speech read at the inaugural meetings at local chapters, Kim Yong-sam said, "We loved the New Korea Democratic Party [NKDP] which we created in the dark days. But we could not help but abandon the NDP which was troubled and paralyzed before the task of democratization."

PRD CONSIDERS POSTPONING NATIONAL CONVENTION

SK220051 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 22 Apr 87 p 2

[Text] The opposition Party for Reunification and Democracy [PRD] is considering postponing its inaugural national convention until early next month. The convention has been scheduled for April 29-30.

The move follows the postponement of rallies to organize some district chapters of the PRD because of failure to rent places for holding the rallies.

The group, led by Kim Yong-sam and Kim Tae-chung, has accused the government of "attempting to obstruct the inauguration of the PRD."

The group has also had difficulties in obtaining permission to use a public establishment with a large floor space for the inaugural convention, a PRD official said.

Leading members of the preparatory committee for the creation of the PRD had a meeting yesterday and discussed matters concerning the convention.

A spokesman for the committee told reporters after the meeting that it is considering postponing the inaugural meeting because of difficulties in obtaining permission to use a public facility.

"If we fail to find another establishment, we cannot but hold the convention at the Council for the Promotion of Democracy with smaller floor space," the spokesman said.

Later in the day, Rep. Kim Tae-yong, spokesman for the PRD, issued a statement, arguing that rallies to form some party district chapters were not held "smoothly because of violence by unidentified youths."

The statement demanded that "maneuvers to foil the creation of PRD district chapters" be discontinued.

The spokesman said that at least 50 youths stormed into the site for yesterday's rally, obstructing creation of the PRD's Chongju-Chongwon district chapter in Chungchongbuk-do.

The youths demanded that Rep. Kim Hyon-su, chairman of the chapter, return to the New Korea Democratic Party.

Because of the occupation of the rally site by the youths, promoters held a meeting to create the chapter in another place.

About 70 lawmakers, who are followers of Kim Yong-sam and Kim Tae-chung, bolted from the NKDP April 8 to form a new party. Fourteen legislators remain with the NKDP.

The group began to hold rallies to form district chapters to inaugurate the PRD Monday.

Under the law governing political parties, at least 23 or one-fourth of the 92 district chapters are required to inaugurate a new political party.

ARMY TO CONDUCT EXERCISE SOUTH OF HAN RIVER

SK220045 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 22 Apr 87 p 3

[Text] A large-scale defensive training exercise will be jointly conducted by the armed forces, police and reservists in the region south of the Han River for four days beginning today.

An Army spokesman disclosed yesterday that the four-day exercise, dubbed "Bumblebee," is designed to effectively defend the rear region when the north Korean Communists initiate guerrilla and other unconventional means of warfare.

Approximately three million soldiers, reservists and police troops are to take part in the operation, which will be commanded by the Army "Muyol" unit.

Major events will include airlifting of troops, anti-chemical warfare, counter-infiltration and anti-terrorist maneuvers, the spokesman said.

In addition, the spokesman revealed, emphasis will be given to defending major public establishment and key strategic points.

NKDP'S YU SONG-HWAN SENTENCED TO 1 YEAR IN PRISON

SK131001 Seoul YONHAP in English 0949 CWT 13 Apr 87

[Text] Seoul, April 13 (YONHAP) — The Seoul District Court Monday sentenced Rep. Yu Song-hwan of the opposition New Korea Democratic Party to a one-year prison term, suspending his civil rights for one year. On Oct. 17 of last year, the 55-year-old opposition lawmaker was accused of denouncing Korea's anti-communist policy in a statement prepared for delivery to a National Assembly session.

Early this month, the prosecutor demanded a three-year prison term for Yu on charges of violating the National Security Law. The prosecutor said that Yu was not immune from criminal charges when he distributed copies of his controversial statement to reporters before the Assembly was in session. Under the Korean law, a legislator cannot be prosecuted for any statements made during an assembly session. Yu allegedly expressed support for the causes of radical students and workers responsible for a riot staged in Inchon on May 3, 1986, by saying in the text of his speech that Korea's supreme national policy goal should be unification rather than anti-communism.

In the eighth and final trial in connection with the case on Monday, the court found Yu guilty of advocating radical activism but refrained from ruling against his remarks criticizing the national policy of anti-communism, which is given top priority in Korea.

If the Supreme Court upholds the lower court's ruling on Monday, Yu will automatically lose his National Assembly membership. If he is not granted amnesty, Yu will not be able to run in the next general elections. The defense lawyers, meanwhile, said they plan to take the case to an appellate court.

KPRP GREETS SRI LANKA COMMUNIST PARTY CONGRESS

BK211521 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1115 GMT 21 Apr 87

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK April 21 -- The Central Committee of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea has sent a message of warm greetings to the 13th congress of the Communist Party of Sri Lanka (CPS) held on March 22-26 in Colombo, Sri Lanka.

The message reads: "We note with satisfaction that the C.P.S has strengthened its forces and prestige among the Sri Lankan people notwithstanding various difficulties. Being the vanguard of the Sri Lankan working class, the C.P.S has always struggled against the U.S. imperialists in collusion with Sri Lankan monopoly [word indistinct] thus contributing to the common struggle of the peoples in Sri Lanka and the world over for national independence, freedom, democracy, peace, security, and social progress. We are convinced that the resolutions of the 13th Congress of the C.P.S will lead you to greater successes in your just struggle.

"We wish the Sri Lankan people under the leadership of the C.P.S more brilliant successes. May the fraternal and friendship bonds between our two parties and peoples last forever."

DPRK'S KIM IL-SONG GREETS SIHANOUK ON NATIONAL DAY

BK210145 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 20 Apr 87

["Text" of greetings message from DPRK President Kim Il-song, to Democratic Kampuchean President Norodom Sihanouk on the occasion of the 12th founding anniversary of Democratic Kampuchea]

[Text] To Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, president of Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Kampuchea:

On the occasion of the national day of Democratic Kampuchea, on behalf of the DPRK Government and the Korean people and in my own name, I would like to extend warmest greetings to you, Samdech, and through you to the CGDK and the Cambodian people.

At present, the patriotic people of Cambodia, under the leadership of the CGDK headed by the samdech, are actively striving to build an independent, unified, territorially integrated, peaceful, neutral, and nonaligned Cambodia, braving many difficulties.

I am convinced that the friendly relations and cooperation between our two peoples and two countries will further strengthen and develop.

Availing myself of this occasion, I sincerely wish you, Samdech, greater victories in your noble patriotic mission.

[Signed] Kim Il-song, president of the DPRK

[Dated] Pyongyang, 16 April 1987

PHOUN SIPASEUT RECEIVES SOVIET OFFICIAL

BK211100 Vientiane KPL in English 0910 GMT 21 Apr 87

[Text] Vientiane, April 21 (KPL) -- Phoun Sipaseut, Politburo member of the LPRP CC, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers and ministers of foreign affairs, received here today Sergey Sinitiyn, head of a department of the USSR Foreign Ministry.

They discussed the regional and international situations, and other issues of mutual interest.

Yuriy Mikheyev, Soviet ambassador to the Lao PDR, was also on hand. Sergey Sinitiyn and his delegation arrived here on April 18. His visit here, which will last until April 22, is made in accordance with a plan for exchange of visits between the foreign ministries of the two countries.

ARTICLE REVIEWS SOVIET, INDOCHINESE RELATIONS

BK200428 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0530 GMT 17 Apr 87

[Article: "New-Type Relations Between the Soviet Union and the Indochinese Countries"]

[Text] Dear listeners, the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries have supported the just principles of new international order which have been endorsed by all free states. The cooperation between the Soviet Union and the Indochinese countries has clearly testified to this fact. Our correspondent discussed this issue with Comrade (Nikita Dubriev), vice chairman of the State Planning Committee of the Soviet Union for Economic Relations with Foreign Countries. The details of the discussion follow: Soviet-Vietnamese economic relations have been in existence for more than 3 decades. The aim of these relations is the catching up of the rate of development of Vietnam to that of the other industrialized countries. What are the fruits of the cooperation between the two countries up to now?

The first economic and technical cooperation agreement was signed between the Soviet Union and Vietnam on 18 July 1955. Since then, Soviet technical assistance has built 250 production foundations for the SRV. These have become independent national economic foundations. These foundations include an energy enterprise, a machine tool factory, a chemical plant, a transport enterprise, a steel smelting enterprise, and a telecommunications enterprise. At present, the Soviet Union continues to render assistance to Vietnam to establish more than 100 economic enterprises, including the hydroelectric dam at (Hualin), which is the largest hydroelectric dam in Southeast Asia and is capable of generating 1.9 million kilowatts of electricity, the 440,000-kilowatt (Falai) thermal electricity center, the 420,000-kilowatt (Rian) electricity center, the (Yiasot Petro) natural gas and oil company, and several new coal mines.

All in all, our relations are in the primary economic branches which are currently (?flourishing) in Vietnam. What are the current objectives of the economic cooperation between the Soviet Union and Laos and Cambodia?

At present, the material and technical foundations in Laos and Cambodia remain weaker than those in the SRV. That is why the technical assistance rendered by the Soviet Union to these states is primarily aimed at creating necessary conditions for industrial development. We can say that the primary objectives of this cooperation are in the fields of energy, infrastructure of industrial organization, the construction industry, and agriculture production.

In the past 10 years, the Soviet Union has fulfilled its obligations in Laos by building some 60 construction projects, for example by asphalting more than 200 km of roads, building bridges and other facilities along Highway 9 linking the LPDR and Danang in the northern SRV, building some bridges across the Nam Ngum and Nam Kading Rivers, setting up state organizations in charge of construction and transport projects, establishing the Latsen livestock breeding station, setting up an auto repair workshop and chemical laboratories, building many other irrigation facilities, and setting up the Inter-Sputnik satellite relay station. These facilities have contributed to building progress for the Lao economy. For example, the setting up of communications networks has enabled us to transport certain essential goods to all localities throughout the country, to open up more land for agricultural production, and to increase the purchase of rice and to eradicate animal pests.

In the Second 5-Year Plan ending in 1990, Soviet assistance will concentrate on increasing transport and agricultural establishments, strengthening the LPDR's export potentials, and expanding public health networks and educational service.

With regard to the PRK, the Soviet Union was one of the first countries to have assisted the Cambodian people in eliminating the Pol Pot gang's inhuman system. Over the past 8 years, the Soviet Union has assisted this country in restoring and building various important enterprises and in developing the economy of this young republic. For example, the Soviet Union has provided assistance for the PRK in restoring the Kompong Som port, building electric power stations in Phnom Penh and five more bunker oil-run electric power stations for the PRK, repairing the largest 500-bed hospital in Phnom Penh, opening an advanced Cambodian-Soviet technical institute capable of admitting 1,000 students, and opening basic agricultural institutes and vocational technical schools. Inter-Sputnik satellite facilities have been in operation.

Regarding agriculture alone, the Soviet Union has assisted the PRK in improving rubber trees and rubber factories. This has increased the PRK's export potentials. The Soviet Union and Cambodia have agreed that in the PRK's 5-year plan ending in 1990 they will concentrate their mutual cooperation on the economic sphere. The Soviet Union will continue various projects to build and increase irrigation systems and seed-selection stations.

In the transport field, the Soviet Union will provide technical cadres for various specialized agencies responsible for building and restoring roads, bridges, and railways. It will also assist the PRK in improving ports for unloading oil and in constructing ship building and repair factories. Measures will be taken to contribute to building the PRK's civil aviation. The Soviet Union will also contribute to assisting the PRK in strengthening its energy resources.

Dear listeners, 20 years ago the imperialists took the initiative in the legal affairs [as heard] in Southern Indochina. We would like to talk about the role of Soviet technical assistance and the elimination of the adverse consequences of neocolonialism in southern Vietnam. Prior to its liberation, Vietnam's economy depended on Western countries which controlled the majority of local industries using locally available raw material and importing machinery and equipment. Nonproduction enterprises constituted the main part of the economic structure. The affects of the political policy of the neocolonialists continue to exist today.

The Soviet assistance is for improving the economic structure of various [word indistinct]. Vietnam has been applying the policy of utilizing to the maximum its locally available resources. From the map of southern Vietnam we can see that many important enterprises have been built with the assistance of the Soviet Union. These enterprises include [name indistinct] company. This company plays a very important role in building Vietnam's new economic enterprises, responsible for correcting its energy deficit and for increasing its export capability.

The expansion of imperialist countries' neocolonialism to Southeast Asia is for the purpose of tightening the region's dependency on them and to (?control) the economy of the exploited and oppressed countries. This is why the various industries or companies built by the Western monopoly capitalists in ASEAN countries are not generally linked with local markets and do not contribute mainly to the development of their balanced national economy.

The USSR's technical assistance to the three Indochinese countries is aimed at building their national economies. For example, various enterprises built in the SRV with the Soviet technical assistance now produce 45 percent of their electric power, 98 percent of their coal, 63 percent of their lead, 100 percent of the phosphorus, and 50 percent of their sulfuric acid, equipment for metal smelting, and cement. These enterprises, built with Soviet assistance, also serve as important centers for building [word indistinct] of this republic. The building of various important enterprises has been carried out parallel to the creation of professional jobs. The Lao, Vietnamese, and Cambodian youths working at various construction sites have been provided with at least minimal modern professional training in both construction work and in operating complex equipment. Young Indochinese cadres have been sent to the Soviet Union to receive training in factories and plants similar to those in their native countries. The Soviet Union has also sent its outstanding cadres to foreign countries to publicize their knowledge and experience among friends. It has trained more than 1,000 specialized cadres for Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia. These specialists are carrying out difficult economic construction work in their native countries.

LAOS PULLS OUT OF REGIONAL MEKONG RIVER BOAT RACE

BK190722 Bangkok THE NATION in English 19 Apr 87 p 2

[Text] Chiang Rai -- Laos yesterday pulled out of an international boat race with Thailand and Burma in Chiang Saen District of this northern border province.

Lao officials notified District Chief Niphon Buranaprasat that they could not join the event, held in the Mekong River near the "Golden Triangle," because no approval had been given from Vientiane.

The district chief decided to select Laotian refugees in a district camp to take part in the race to represent the landlocked neighbor.

About 100 Burmese crossed the border to Chiang Saen to watch the race while about 200 Laotian villagers gathered on the opposite bank of the river to show support for the Laotian refugees.

The district chief said the international boat race is held every year during the Songkhran season to promote closer relations among the three neighboring countries.

BRIEFS

ROAD REPAIR, BUILDING -- Vientiane, April 20 (KPL) -- A new 68 km-long road linking Chiang and the areas in the northern part of Vientiane Province has been opened to traffic. This laterite road has greatly facilitated communication and transport in that remote mountainous area. It was built by the joint efforts of the provincial rural road building company and the local community. A new 23 km-long inter-hamlet road has been constructed in the northern Houa Phan province. Since early this year, the local people there have also repaired a 28 km-long inter-hamlet road and a dozen small bridges in the province. Road and bridge reparation and building is being undertaken in various remote areas to facilitate inter-hamlet communication especially in the coming rainy season. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0912 GMT 20 Apr 87 BK]

PRC'S WU XUEQIAN TALKS WITH PREM ON CAMBODIA

BK211431 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 21 Apr 87

[Text] At 1400 today at Government House, PRC Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian paid a courtesy call on Prime Minister General Prem Tinsulanon on the occasion of his official visit to Thailand as a guest of the Foreign Ministry to attend the 43d session of ESCAP commemorating ESCAP's 40th founding anniversary.

Michai Wirawaithaya, Prime Minister's Office spokesman, reported that the meeting proceeded in a cordial atmosphere. Both sides discussed and exchanged views on bilateral relations, which are friendly. The PRC foreign minister and the prime minister touched on the Cambodian issue. China has stressed a Vietnamese troop withdrawal from Cambodia in meetings with the Soviet leaders. The PRC foreign minister said that the USSR continues to support Vietnam and has claimed that the Cambodian problem is a regional issue. China has charged that the USSR is involved in this problem because it supports Vietnam's maintaining troops in Cambodia.

The prime minister said that Cambodia, a country neighboring Thailand, has been at war for a long time. Cambodia and Thailand have been greatly affected by the war. The Thai Government and people want to end the war so that peace can be restored in the region. As a result, a political resolution to the war is needed. The PRC foreign minister promised to take action in this regard.

Discusses PRC Economic Reform

BK220145 Bangkok THE NATION in English 22 Apr 87 p 18

[Text] Chinese Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian said yesterday that China's policy of economic reform and opening up to the outside world, carried out since 1979, will not change.

Wu gave the assurance in his address at the 43rd session of the UN Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific. He said that the policy has proved effective and received popular support.

"Therefore, this policy will not change, nor is there any reason for such a change," he said.

Wu said that while carrying forward economic restructuring, political reform would be conducted in a planned way to give great impetus to China's socialist modernization drive.

Closer domestic ties and contacts with other countries, particularly those in the Asian and Pacific region, he said, would result from China's economic development and the on-going implementation of the policy of reform and opening up.

He stressed that cooperation with the countries in this region is indispensable to pave the way for China's economic growth. In turn, China's economic growth would also contribute definitely to the common progress and prosperity of the region.

China's basic position in conducting Asia-Pacific regional economic cooperation is through the principles of mutual respect, equality and mutual benefit, increased exchanges and the attainment of common progress.

He said that peace and stability are the necessary conditions for the economic development of all countries and for regional economic cooperation. Without mentioning the Kampuchean problem in specific, he said, the continued presence of "hot spots" in the region has posed a threat to peace, stability and security in this region.

SILVA DISCUSSES EAST TIMOR DURING THAILAND VISIT

LD211104 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 20 Apr 87

[Text] Speaking to reporters in Bangkok during his official 2-day visit to Thailand, Prime Minister Cavaco Silva said that Portugal's stand on the question of East Timor will become increasingly intransigent within the EEC context as long as Indonesia does not revise its policy vis-a-vis East Timor. The prime minister admitted that Portugal may go as far as to seek to hinder trade relations between the EEC and ASEAN which Indonesia is a member of. The question of East Timor was one of the subjects discussed by Cavaco Silva and his Thai opposite number.

Further on Silva Talks

LD211850 Lisbon International Service in Portuguese 1002 GMT 21 Apr 87

[Excerpt] Economic and cultural relations between Portugal and Thailand were discussed yesterday in Bangkok during a meeting between Prime Minister Cavaco Silva and his Thai counterpart Prem Tinsulanon. Cavaco Silva, who highlighted the importance and timeliness of this 36-hour visit to Thailand for the Portuguese state, had the opportunity to say that President Mario Soares also shared this view, and had insisted that the timing of the visit not be changed.

It should be noted that the leaders of the two countries, members of different international associations, were face-to-face: On one side Portugal, member of the EEC, and on the other, Thailand, member of ASEAN. However, a series of similar viewpoints and understanding were observed with regard to issues where support and solidarity are more difficult to find, as in the case of Timor, in that Thailand as an ASEAN-member has always stood by Jakarta.

The cultural component was probably the most gratifying topic of the meeting between the two prime ministers, especially when Cavaco Silva heard Prem Tinsulanon recalling that the Portuguese were the first Europeans to set foot on Thailand 5 centuries ago and hoping that our past serves as an inspiration to the strengthening of future cooperation. [passage omitted]

UK'S HOWE CRITICIZES USSR ROLE IN CAMBODIA

BK220131 Bangkok THE NATION in English 22 Apr 87 p 3

[Text] British Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe yesterday urged the Soviet Union to use the key it controls to "unlock the doors leading to peace and reconciliation" of the Kampuchean conflict by stopping its massive military and economic support for the Vietnamese occupation force.

He told a press conference that although Moscow has given greater priority to its foreign policy towards Asia and the Pacific as evidenced by Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev's speech last July and Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze's visit to the region last month, the Soviet Union has not yet taken a new stand in the Kampuchean conflict.

"I have no doubt that in foreign policy, as in domestic, the legacy of the (former Soviet leader Leonid) Brezhnev era is under critical scrutiny," he said in a statement at the press meeting.

"But so far there is little evidence that this new effort has been matched by new thinking," he added. He said the Soviet Union makes impossible a solution to the Kampuchean conflict by its massive military and economic support for Vietnam.

"In short, if the new style of Soviet foreign policy in Asia isn't to be dismissed as a superficial phenomena -- a kind of designer diplomacy with the Gorbachev label -- the Russians must accept that in Kampuchea, as in Afghanistan, the onus is on them to unlock the doors leading to peace and reconciliation," he said.

Howe accompanied British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher to Moscow late last month during which the Kampuchean conflict was discussed by Thatcher and Gorbachev, as requested by Premier Prem Tinsulanon when he was in London. Howe reiterated during the press conference that at the moment he saw no sign of change in the Kampuchean situation.

But Government Spokesman Michai Wirawaithaya told reporters on April 10 after British Ambassador Derek Tonkin presented a message from Thatcher to Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon that discussions on the conflict between Thatcher and Gorbachev have produced "the most promising sign" so far of a possible settlement of the conflict. Howe declined to comment on Michai's statement.

"I can't comment on other people's interpretation...But my impression is there has not been," he answered when asked by reporters.

Howe yesterday morning toured Site 2, a border encampment of 150,000 Khmer displaced persons in Prachin Buri Province, where he presented medicine and clothing worth 10,000 pound sterling (about 410,000 baht) to non-communist Khmer resistance forces.

The consignment was the last of a total 100,000 pound sterling humanitarian aid package the British Government provided to the Khmer forces in 1986/87, according to a spokesman of the British Embassy. The spokesman said his government has approved another 120,000 pound sterling for 1987/88.

Howe said in his statement in Site 2 that the Khmers are "the tragic human reality which lies behind the impersonal texts on UN resolutions."

He called on Vietnam to withdraw its troops from Kampuchea, free elections in Kampuchea under UN supervision and conditions that the Khmers can return to their homes.

"I am deeply saddened at the suffering caused by yet another international problem apparently beyond solution," he said at Site 2.

He later reaffirmed at the press conference that Britain will continue to press for a settlement of the Kampuchean conflict and remind the international community of the refugee problem in Thailand.

He said Britain, in light of its experience with Libyan terrorism, is cautious about Libya's movement in Southeast Asia and the Pacific.

Earlier in the day, Howe addressed the 43rd session of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific saying that there are "growing pains" in the process of growth of the countries in the region which can be seen as warning signs for the future.

The most serious warning sign, he said, is the warning sign against protectionism. He added that there is a need for the efforts of both developed and developing countries to help maintain the open trading system which is a crucial factor to sustain growth in the world.

He went on to say that debt is another thorn in the process. He called on governments, international organisations, and commercial banks to help solve the problem. The third main problem, according to the British foreign secretary, is the problem of agricultural surpluses. He added that ESCAP members should have a responsibility to remove market distortions and join hands to explore right solutions to the problems.

He will this morning pay a courtesy call on Prem before leaving for Australia and New Zealand.

BILATERAL TRADE WITH USSR MAY BE EXPANDED

BK210222 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 21 Apr 87 p 13

[Text] Thailand and the Soviet Union should make a joint effort towards further trade expansion as their bilateral trade has dropped to a new low in the last three years.

According to a source in the Commerce Ministry, a provisional agenda for a Thai-Soviet trade meeting to be held soon has as one of its prime objectives an attempt to increase trade in various items.

Some of the Thai exports demanded by Soviet consumers are maize, sugar and a number of other raw and processed agricultural products.

This should be a good opportunity for Thailand, following its loss of the maize market in South Korea due to U.S. competition.

Thai sugar is also faced with low prices on the world market. But the situation is different in the Soviet Union where the harvest has been afflicted by drought and radioactivity contamination.

Thus, vast possibilities exist for Thai produce to be sold in that country, either through normal trading or countertrade.

Other items with marketing potentials in the Soviet Union include rice, tapioca, canned foods, canned fruits, fluorite, textiles, garments and toys.

Thailand also realises that the Soviet Union can choose this country as a supplier when it wants to send food aid to third countries or re-export food to other countries.

Another item on the agenda will be Thailand's desire to see an end to the Soviet requirement that Thai exporters must import Soviet products in return because that country freely export their goods to Thailand.

Many Thai businessmen still lack the basic knowledge of how to trade with the Soviet Union, so it is deemed as a stimulant to trade if that country will provide pamphlets and documents on regulations, types of goods in demand, etc.

Thailand imports fertilizers, silicon-based steel, paper, aluminum, artificial turpentine, electric motors, ball-bearings, engines, among other products, from the Soviet Union.

ROK FOREIGN MINISTER DISCUSSES TRADE WITH PREM

SK210843 Seoul YONHAP in English 0828 GMT 21 Apr 87

[Text] Bangkok, April 21 (YONHAP) -- South Korean Foreign Minister Choe Kwang-su met here Tuesday afternoon with Thai Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon to discuss ways to promote economic cooperation between their two countries.

In their discussions, Choe explained the current situation on the Korean peninsula.

On the second day of his official visit to Thailand, Choe delivered to the Thai government 50,000 U.S. dollars in support funds for the "ATV program," which was organized to set up a camp here for Cambodian refugees.

He also paid a courtesy call on Deputy Premier Phichai Rattakun and placed a wreath on a memorial for Thai soldiers killed while defending the republic of Korea during the Korean war (1950-53). Choe donated 1,000 dollars in support funds to the Thai Veteran Society.

Meanwhile, Choe was elected vice chairman of the 43rd general assembly of the Economic and Social Council for the Asian-Pacific Region, which opened here on Tuesday for a 10-day run.

Discusses Missiles With Sitthi

BK210158 Bangkok THE NATION in English 21 Apr 87 p 5

[Text] South Korean Foreign Minister Choe Kwang-su yesterday asked Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila to raise concern about medium-range missiles based in the Soviet Far East during his visit to Moscow next month, the Foreign Ministry spokesman said.

Spokesman Sarot Chawansirat quoted Choe as saying that the elimination of medium-range missiles from Asia should be included in the current arms reduction in Europe.

There are about 100 short- and medium-range missiles based in the eastern part of USSR.

Choe arrived here Sunday for a six-day visit to attend the annual session of Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific and to strengthen the bilateral ties.

During the two-hour discussion, Sitthi called on Seoul to reduce a recently imposed 5 per cent tariff on agricultural goods from Thailand. He told Choe that Thailand could interpret this as a protectionist move, according to the spokesman.

In turn, Choe urged Bangkok to buy more steel products and machinery from South Korea, Sarot said, adding that the bilateral trade ties are focused on a few commodities such as tapioca, maize and rubber. "More efforts should be made to diversify the Thai exports," he said.

South Korea is Thailand's 11th largest trading partner. The main Thai export is tapioca, which is used for animal feed and alcohol fermentation.

Both agreed that a protection agreement on investment should be concluded as soon as possible to boost the bilateral trade to achieve US\$1 billion within the next year, according to Sarot. The draft of such agreement was completed at the end of last year, but the South Korean side has yet to approve the content.

Choe will confer with Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon and give a cheque for US\$50,000 (about 1,300,000 baht) to assist Thai villagers living along the Thai-Kampuchean border affected by fighting between Vietnamese troops and Kampuchean resistance forces.

While in Bangkok, Choe also will meet with some of the 900 South Korean citizens living in Thailand.

SINGAPORE'S DHANABALAN ON ASEAN, CAMBODIAN CONFLICT

BK210739 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English 0648 GMT 21 Apr 87

[By L.D. Baptist]

[Excerpts] Bangkok, April 21 (OANA-BERNAMA) — ASEAN remains ready if Vietnam wants to discuss a solution of the Kampuchean problem based on existing proposals to end the eight-year-old conflict, Singapore Foreign Minister S. Dhanabalan said here Monday night.

"The proposals are there. Anytime Vietnam wants to discuss (them) we are ready," said Dhanabalan who is current ASEAN Standing Committee chairman.

The proposals, by ASEAN and the Kampuchean resistance coalition headed by Prince Norodom Sihanouk, call for withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea and U.N.-supervised self-determination by Kampuchean. [passage omitted]

Reiterating previous statements that he perceived no change in Hanoi's position on the issue, Dhanabalan said there was not likely to be any move towards a settlement of the problem.

He said it had been ASEAN's position for some time now that the proposals it had put forward were fair for Vietnam, Kampuchea and ASEAN.

He also said that nothing had come out of the recent visit by Soviet Foreign Minister, Eduard Shevardnadze and the Indian Minister of state for foreign affairs, Natwar Singh, to the region, leading to speculation of a new initiative to end the Kampuchean problem.

Dhanabalan said that Indonesian Foreign Minister Mikhtar Kusumahaja, ASEAN's interlocutor in the matter, had been "trying for some time" to go to Hanoi.

"I think he is still assessing to determine which is the best time to go, he added, saying he left it up to Mokhtar's good judgment. [no closing quote as received]

Dhanabalan confirmed reports that ASEAN would be lodging a protest with the Japanese Government over plans by some Japanese companies to extend aid and long-term credit to Vietnam.

He said he had been asked by his ASEAN colleagues "to make certain representations" to Tokyo but he considered it "not proper etiquette" to divulge the details at this stage.

A draft of the note expressing ASEAN's concern on the matter had already been sent to ASEAN ambassadors in Tokyo to convey to the Japanese Foreign Ministry.

He said there were no plans for the ASEAN governments to summon the Japanese ambassadors in their respective countries for the same purpose.

POLICE ARREST 8 COMMUNIST PARTY MEMBERS

BK220035 Bangkok THE NATION in English 22 Apr 87 p 1

[Text] Police yesterday claimed to have dealt the most crippling blow to the Communist Party of Thailand (CPT) by arresting eight people alleged to be among the most senior members of the outlawed communist movement.

Police Director General Pol Gen Narong Mahanon told a news conference that seven of the "important CPT members" were arrested by policemen of the Special Branch Division at a checkpoint in Bangpakong District of Chachoengsao.

He said the suspects, four of whom alleged to be members of the CPT's politburo, were returning to Bangkok from a secret meeting at the famous Bangsaen beach resort in Chonburi. The arrest took place at around 4:30 pm, he said.

An informed police source told THE NATION last night that the eighth suspect, also allegedly a senior CPT member, was also arrested at a house near Dong Muang Airport the same evening.

Pol Gen Narong identified four of the suspects as the members of the Politburo -- the highest policy-making body of the CPT. They are Waithun Sinthuwanit (Comrade Khap), Nop Prasoetsom (Comrade Kham), Sin Toemlim (Comrade Prawat) and Prachuap Ruangrat (Comrade Sayam), according to the police chief.

The others were identified as Wibun Chenchaiwat (Comrade Thung), a member of the CPT's central committee, Chao Phongsunthonsathit (Comrade Phun), an operative based in Prachuap Khiri Khan, and Chitchanok Sophonpan (Comrade Suep), an operative serving the party's operations centre, he said.

The police source identified the last suspect as Mrs Onsri Inthawutthichai, known as Comrade Pan alleged to be an operative working in the North.

Pol Gen Narong said the arrest was made after police had been monitoring the activities of the suspects. He said the Police Department had closely cooperated with the army in the arrest.

Pol Maj Gen Kasem Saengmit, commander of the Special Branch Division, told the same news conference that the communist suspects had held a secret meeting at a bungalow in Bangsaen before they were arrested.

Pol Gen Narong said the suspects were being detained on charges of being members of the CPT and engaging in communist activities.

Yesterday's swoop on communist suspects was the biggest since July 1984 when police arrested 16 suspects in Bangkok, including four alleged members of the CPT's central committee.

Pol Maj Gen Kasem said the communist suspects discussed the current situation in Thailand and in the international scene during the meeting in Bangsaen. He said the meeting began on April 18 and ended yesterday.

Pol Maj Gen Kasem said there had been frequent activities by communist operatives in and around the city but this was the first time that top party members were involved.

Pol Gen Narong said police investigators were questioning the suspects but declined to give details.

PARTY DROPS MP FOR NOT SUPPORTING CENSURE

BK180439 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 18 Apr 87 p 1

[Excerpts] The Progressive Party yesterday ousted its rebel MP from Surin, Seksan Saenphum, for withdrawing his support for the censure motion, party leader Uthai Phimchaichon said.

Meanwhile, a source said the United Democratic Party will meet on Tuesday to decide if the party should withdraw its support for the motion. Ten out of 38 MPs of the party signed the motion but many now wavered after the party's financier Phon Roengprasoetwit voiced his opposition.

The source said intense lobbying by pro-government elements may succeed in persuading UDP and other opposition MPs to pull out which could jeopardise the motion.

Mr. Uthai said 36 out of 37 party MPs and executive committee members who attended a party meeting yesterday voted for Mr Seksan's expulsion. Mr Seksan himself abstained.

The expulsion came after Mr Seksan asked to withdraw his name from the no-confidence motion debate against the Government on Wednesday claiming that the move could cause a dissolution of Parliament.

Under the Constitution, Mr Seksan will lose his seat because more than three-fourths of the party's executive committee voted to expel him. [passage omitted]

Mr Uthai said government MPs and influential persons have been lobbying opposition MPs to withdraw their names from the censure motion.

He challenged Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon to come out and declare that he is ready to face the censure motion so that the lobbying would stop. He said the prevailing situation is harmful to democracy.

KHUKRIT RECEIVES CHAWALIT, COMMENTS ON POLITICS

BK200755 Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 20 Apr 87 pp 1, 24

[Text] There will be no military takeover, no dissolution of Parliament and no no-confidence debate that will include Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon, former premier M.R. Khukrit Pramot predicted this morning.

The veteran statesman made the prediction on this 76th birthday anniversary after receiving Army Commander-in-Chief Gen Chawalit Yongchayut who was among the first well-wishers at his Suan Phlu residence this morning.

"I have known Gen Chawalit for a long time and he always said to me that a coup is out of date, so I believe for sure that he won't use force," M.R. Khukrit said.

Gen Chawalit arrived at the Suan Phlu residence shortly after 7 a.m. and presented M.R. Khukrit with a basket of flowers. He talked with the former prime minister for 5-10 minutes before leaving.

Both Gen Chawalit and M.R. Khukrit seemed in good moods at what appeared to have been the first meeting of the two men since some 250 army-trained rangers staged a noisy demonstration in front of M.R. Khukrit's house early this month to protest his apparent criticism of the Army Chief.

After Gen Chawalit's departure this morning, M.R. Khukrit said that he still did not know what was the cause of the "misunderstanding."

M.R. Khukrit said that Gen Chawalit offered him his best wishes on the birthday anniversary, as he usually did with love in the past.

"I and the Army Chief are always on good terms, understand each other and love each other for a long time. There was just a sudden misunderstanding that flared for no reason," M.R. Khukrit said.

Asked to comment on a press interview by Gen Chawalit that he had been urged to stage a coup, M.R. Khukrit replied that he believed in what the Army Chief had said.

M.R. Khukrit then added that from his long relationship with Gen Chawalit he is convinced that the coup would not be on his mind.

Asked if the assurance would mean brighter democracy in this country, M.R. Khukrit replied, "It should be that way."

M.R. Khukrit also said he believed that the no-confidence debate would not lead to the dissolution of the House since the Government would definitely win in the voting.

He dismissed the suggestion that Gen Prem is afraid of being grilled in Parliament and that criticisms in the House may force him to dissolve Parliament.

Such debates are normal in a parliamentary system, so the Government and head of government should be prepared for it, he said. M.R. Khukrit reaffirmed his speculation that the no-confidence debate would not materialise.

Pressed for his reason for the prediction, M.R. Khukrit replied simply, "They can't have enough signatures." He pointed to the fact that the United Democracy Party of his long-time friend Buntheng Thongsawat has as many as 38 MPs [members of Parliament] but managed to obtain only eight signatures to support the motion.

He said that he had heard that several of the supporters may withdraw their support for the motion, following the example of a Progressive MP.

MILITARY TAKES 'LION'S SHARE' OF SENATE

BK200752 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 20 Apr 87 p 1

[Text] The military took the lion's share of the 75 senate positions vacated by those who completed their six-year terms on April 25.

The appointments were made by His Majesty the King in a royal command announced over Radio Thailand last night.

The military [army] contingent of 20 was equivalent to 26.66 per cent of the vacant positions. The civil service and business circle were represented by 15 members each, or 20 per cent of the 75 senators.

The newcomers include 11 from the Navy (14.66 per cent), eight from the Air Force (10.66 per cent), two from the police (2.66 per cent), three from state enterprises (4 per cent) and a farmer (1.3 per cent). There were no technocrats or academics among the new senators.

Of the senators who completed their terms, 22 were reappointed. They include Gen Chawalit Yongchaiyut, M.L. Tithotsayut Thewakun, Gen Prachuap Suntharangkun, ACM [Air Chief Marshal] Prayat Dityasarin, ACM Phaniang Kantarat, Phisan Munlasatsathon, Sirichai Bunlakun, Suthi Singsane, Dr Sano Unakun and Dr Sombhoph Susangkonkan.

The military appointees included Fourth Army commander Lt-Gen Wisit Atkhumwong, Assistant Chief-of-Staff for Personnel Lt-Gen Sanan Sawetserani, Assistant Chief-of-Staff for Civilian Affairs Lt-Gen Arun Pariwattham, Ninth Division commander Maj-Gen Mongkhon Amphonphisit, Second Division commander Maj-Gen Manat Ararmsi, Pak Thong Chai ranger commander Maj-Gen Wanchai Amphunan, Sixth Division commander Maj-Gen Banthao Yaiket and Second Special Warfare Centre commander Maj-Gen Oraphan Wathanawibun.

Among the police appointees is Special Branch commander Maj-Gen Bunchu Wangkanon, a member of Chunlachomklao Military Academy's Class 5.

The 75 include the permanent secretaries for Agriculture Chunnop Sanitwong na Ayutthaya; Commerce Phatchara Itsarasena; Public Health Phairot Ningsanon; Defence ACM Sansoen Wanit and PM's [Prime Minister] Office Suthi Akatroek.

One woman, Yaowarak Phaengsapha, who is from the business circle, was among the new appointees.

The appointees also include former deputy finance minister Borom Tantian, who failed in the last election in Phang-nga; former Phetchaburi MP and businessman Phanit Sampawakup; and Ubonsak Bualuang-ngam, who failed to get elected in Lop Buri in the general election.

VNA REJECTS CHEMICAL WEAPONS USE CHARGE

OW220739 Hanoi VNA in English 0704 GMT 22 Apr 87

[Text] Hanoi VNA April 22 -- VIETNAM NEWS AGENCY is authorized to flatly reject the slanderous charge contained in a letter sent recently by the so-called "Democratic Kampuchea" to the UN secretary general and spread by Western sources that Vietnam has used chemical weapons against Kampuchean civilians.

DAO DUY TUNG RECEIVES MPRP PARTY DELEGATION

OW171345 Hanoi VNA in English 0712 GMT 17 Apr 87

[Text] Hanoi VNA April 17 -- A delegation of the international department of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee headed by H. Behbat, deputy head of the department, has visited Vietnam as guest of the international department of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee.

While here, it had working sessions with the host department, visited a number of economic and cultural establishments in Hanoi, Ho Chi Minh City and Quang Ninh Province.

On April 15, Dao Duy Tung, alternate member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the CPV CC, received the Mongolian guests.

PHAM VAN DONG GREETS PALESTINE NATIONAL COUNCIL

OW201531 Hanoi VNA in English 1515 GMT 20 Apr 87

[Text] Hanoi VNA April 20 -- Chairman of the Council for Ministers Pham Van Dong has sent a message of greetings to the 18th session of the Palestine National Council:

The message notes that the Palestinian people under the leadership of the Palestine liberation organization (PLO) have over recent years overcome numerous difficulties and hardships in their heroic struggle against Zionist Israeli aggressors, and recorded great achievements in the military, political and diplomatic fields.

It continues:

"In face of the dark schemes of the imperialists and Zionists to reject the national rights of the Palestinian people and sow division among their resistance movement, the convening of the 18th session of the Palestine National Council once again affirms the Palestinian' unity and belief in their just and invincible struggle."

"As a close comrade-in-arms of the Palestinians, the Vietnamese people resolutely support their just struggle for regaining their national fundamental rights including the right to return to their homeland, to self-determination and to establish an independent Palestine state," the message says in conclusion.

EIGHTH NATIONAL ASSEMBLY ELECTIONS TAKE PLACE

Completion of Preparations

BK190418 Hanoi International Service in English 1100 GMT 17 Apr 87

[Text] Preparations for elections to the National Assembly, the eighth legislature, and the people's councils at all levels to be held this Sunday [19 April] have been completed.

Consultative meetings have been held to nominate eligible candidates and contacts between candidates and their constituents have been held in all localities throughout Vietnam. Lists of candidates and voters are posted at all constituencies.

According to the Central Electoral Council, preparations for elections have been completed successfully. One hundred and sixty-seven constituencies have been set up in the whole country with a list of 829 candidates to the National Assembly. Among these 829 candidates voters will choose and elect 496 deputies to the National Assembly, the eighth legislature. Preparations for elections have been made in accordance with laws and real democracy.

You may ask: What is the difference between the forthcoming elections and the previous ones? The most noticeable thing is the new way of thinking and organizational and preparatory measures aimed at creating favorable conditions for voters to choose the most eligible candidates. The number of constituencies is larger and contacts between candidates and their constituents are easier. Compared with the previous elections to the National Assembly, this time the number of deputies to be elected is the same -- 496 -- but the number of candidates increases by 215 persons. Nearly one-third of the constituencies will elect two deputies out of four candidates. In other constituencies the number of candidates is bigger than those to be elected, from two to three persons.

Another fact to be mentioned is that in this election broad and effective contacts have been held between candidates and their constituents. Candidates in all constituencies have had a meeting with their voters to listen to the latter's suggestions and aspirations and to report on their working program if they are elected.

The questions raised at the meetings are very practical and concrete, from the questions on schooling, daily meals, and life of working people to major questions of the state such as the policy on socioeconomic development in the Mekong Delta provinces. The constituents asked the state to make more investment in tapping the fertile delta and pointed the irrational policies toward farmers. Many valuable suggestions have been made at these meetings. A retired minister at one of the meetings said: These meetings are useful not only for the candidates but also for voters. This is a chance for people to fully exercise their right as masters of their own state and to submit their opinions to their representatives. The motto "let the people know, work, discuss, and control" has been translated into realities by vivid activities.

There are only 2 days left before the election to choose the most eligible people to the most powerful organ of the state. Vietnam will have a new National Assembly, the eighth legislature since independence. Numerous difficulties still lie ahead, but the Vietnamese people, with their new way of thinking and making full use of democracy, can elect a National Assembly with capable deputies.

Leaders Vote, Comment

BK200434 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 19 Apr 87

[Excerpts] [passage omitted on scenes at various polling sites in Hanoi] This morning, at polling site No 8 located in Quan Thanh subward of Electoral Unit 8, Comrade Truong Chinh, chairman of the Council of State, discharged his obligation as a citizen. After casting his ballot, Comrade Truong Chinh cheerfully answered questions from local and foreign journalists. He expressed the honor of exercising his right as a citizen and some thoughts and wishes concerning National Assembly and people's council deputies. At the same time, he stresses the responsibilities of candidates once they are elected. [passage omitted on polling activities]

At polling booth No 2 in Thuy Khe subward, this morning everyone present was very happy to see Pham Van Dong, chairman of the Council of Ministers, perform his duty as a citizen. At 0800 when the chairman arrived in his car, he was given a hearty welcome by the comrades serving in the ward and subward electoral committees, voters, and numerous local and foreign correspondents.

Chairman Pham Van Dong performed all the necessary procedures as a voter. Afterwards, he cordially met with the correspondents in the frontyard of the polling site. He answered questions from a number of correspondents. He spoke in French when answering questions asked by a French correspondent of the AFP news agency. In reply to a question from a correspondent of the Australian television company ABC concerning the duties of the eighth National Assembly deputies, Chairman Pham Van Dong stressed: These are people worthy of being chosen and they will also fulfill their duties in a very worthy manner. [passage omitted on polling at other places in Hanoi]

Top Leaders Elected

BK211022 Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 21 Apr 87

[Text] The Central Electoral Council announced that 31 of the 49 candidates in Hanoi were elected to the National Assembly, eighth legislature, in Sunday election. Among the 31 people elected are Nguyen Van Linh, general secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee; Le Duc Anh, Political Bureau member of the party Central Committee and defense minister; Nguyen Thanh Binh, Political Bureau member and secretary of the Hanoi party committee, and several other high-ranking party and state leaders.

Also elected are Superior Bonze Kim Cuong Tu, vice president of the Central Administrative Council of the Vietnam Buddhist Association; Nguyen Kien, general secretary of the Vietnam Socialist Party; Nghiem Xuan Yem, general secretary of the Vietnam Democratic Party.

The council also announced that 99.32 percent of the voters went to the poll for elections to the National Assembly and people's councils of different levels.

Hanoi Election Results

BK211554 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 21 Apr 87

[Text] The Central Election Council has announced the results of the election of the Eighth National Assembly on 19 April 1987 as follows:

Hanoi Municipality comprising 9 electoral units, elected 31 deputies for 31 slots from among 49 candidates and with 1,799,294 of 1,811,589 registered voters going to the polls — a voter turnout of 99.32 percent. Specific results for each electoral unit follow:

— Electoral Unit 1, comprising Ba Dinh and Hoan Kiem wards, elected four deputies for four slots, from among six candidates, whose names are listed below:

1) Vu Dinh Cu, a Ph.D degree-holding professor, deputy rector of Vietnam Academy of Science, deputy to the Seventh National Assembly; 2) Nguyen Quy Hoi, head of the Hanoi Federation of Handicraft Cooperatives; 3) Nguyen Van Linh, general secretary of the CPV Central Committee; 4) Tran Thi Lien, doctor at Saint Paul Hospital.

— Electoral Unit 2, comprising Dong Da ward and Tu Liem District, elected four deputies for four slots from among six candidates, whose names are listed below:

1) Le Huu Phong, a ward party committee member, standing member of the Dong Da ward Federation of handicraft Cooperatives, and head of the Dong Vinh carpet weaving cooperative; 2) Nguyen Thi Tan, engineer, deputy supervisor of a workshop of the Thong Nhut electromechanical enterprise in Hanoi; 3) Tran Tan, member of the CPV Central Committee and chairman of the Municipal People's Committee; 4) Venerable Kim Cuong Tu, vice chairman of the Central Administrative Council of the Vietnam Buddhist Church.

— Electoral Unit 3, comprising Hai Ba Trung ward and Thanh Tri District, elected four deputies for four slots from among six candidates, whose names are listed below:

1) Le Duc Anh, member of the CPV Central Committee Political Bureau, senior general, and minister of national defense; 2) Pham The Bong, professor of the Hai Ba Trung High School, a labor hero; 3) Do Dinh Giao, director of the electric equipment factory; 4) Nguyen Xien, general secretary of the Vietnam Socialist Party, and deputy to the Seventh National Assembly.

— Electoral Unit 4, comprising Hoai Duc and Dan Phuong Districts, elected three deputies for three slots from among five candidates, whose names are listed below:

1) Phuong Kim Dung, chairwoman of the Municipal Vietnam Women's Union; 2) Tran Quyet, secretary of the CPV Central Committee, and deputy minister of interior; 3) Nghiem Xuan Yem, general secretary of the Vietnam Democratic Party and deputy to the Seventh National Assembly.

— Electoral Unit 5, comprising Phuc Tho and Thach That Districts, elected three deputies for three slots from among five candidates, whose names are listed below:

1) Le Quang Dao, member of the CPV Central Committee and member of the Presidium of the VFF Central Committee; 2) Hoang The Loc, head of the Phung Thuong village agricultural-industrial-trade-credit cooperative in Phuc Tho District; 3) Chu The Quynh, outstanding artist, director of the Vietnam Song-Dance-Music Theater.

-- Electoral Unit 6, comprising Ba Vi District and Son Tay City, elected three deputies for three slots from among five candidates, whose names are listed below:

1) Nguyen Kim Anh, construction engineer, chief of a worksite of the municipal construction corporation; 2) Nguyen Thanh Binh, member of the CPV Central Committee's Political Bureau, secretary of the Hanoi municipal party committee, and deputy to the Seventh National Assembly; 3) Lu Qiang, lieutenant general, commander of the Capital Military Region, and deputy to the Seventh National Assembly.

-- Electoral Unit 7, comprising Gia Lam District, elected three deputies for three slots from among five candidates, whose names are listed below:

1) Le Van Bui, a district party Standing Committee member, head of the Da Ton agricultural cooperative in Gia Lam District, a labor hero; 2) Thach Thi Hue, member of the Gia Lam District party committee and leader of a production team of the tailoring enterprise No 10; 3) Nguyen Cong Tan, member of the CPV Central Committee and minister of agriculture and food industry.

-- Electoral Unit 8, comprising Dong Anh District, elected three deputies for three slots from among five candidates, whose names are listed below:

1) Phan Hien, minister of justice; 2) Tran Thi Nhi Huong, an M.A. degree-holding professor, headmaster of the Agricultural College No 1, and deputy to the Seventh National Assembly; 3) Pham Loi, member of the municipal party Standing Committee, secretary of the Hanoi Federation of Trade Union, and deputy to the Seventh National Assembly.

-- Electoral Unit 9, comprising Soc Son and Me Linh Districts, elected four deputies for four slots from among six candidates, whose names are listed below.

1) Tran Thi Tam Dan, member of the municipal party standing committee, head of the municipal party committee's science-education department, and deputy to the Seventh National Assembly; 2) Hoang Quy, member of the CPV Central Committee and minister of finance; 3) Nguyen Xuan Sang, a district party committee member, electric engineer, and head of the Soc Son district Federation of Handicraft Cooperatives; 4) Nguyen Thu, head of the Culture Ministry's Motion Picture Department and deputy to the Seventh National Assembly.

EDITORIALS VIEW CPV SECOND PLENUM RESOLUTION

NHAN DAN 17 Apr

BK180959 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 16 Apr 87

[NHAN DAN 17 April Editorial: "Strive To Translate the Party Central Committee Resolution Into Reality To Help Stabilize the Socioeconomic Situation"]

[Text] Implementing the sixth party congress resolution, the party Central Committee's second plenum has decided on the policies and measures to resolve the urgent problems of distribution and circulation. These are important problems involving social production and the everyday life of each person and family which must be resolved in line with the expectations of all party members and the people.

For a few years now, the situation in distribution and circulation has been tense and confused because of inflation, budgetary overexpenditure, increases in prices, a decrease in real income, and difficulties in the laboring people's life.

This situation has adversely affected production, business, and social life and is the general consequence of many factors, among which the most important is that we have maintained for too long the system of bureaucratic centralism and state subsidies, violating the objective law of economic management.

The party Central Committee's second plenum has unanimously agreed that distribution and circulation remains a hot battlefield. The resolving of urgent problems of distribution and circulation must be aimed at the correct targets -- reducing the percentage of budgetary overexpenditure, the rate of price increase, the rate of inflation and the laboring people's difficulties in life. These four targets can be achieved only on the basis of eliminating the system of bureaucratic centralism, shifting economic activities to socialist accounting and business, enhancing the leading role of the state-run economy in the national economy, promoting the positive capacity of other economic elements, expanding the trade in goods, liberating production forces, and effectively using international aid.

The party Central Committee's plenum has determined the policies and measures concerning prices; the circulation of goods and materials; wages; the livelihood of workers, civil servants, and armed forces members; budgetary revenue and expenditure; and finance and banking. The trading of goods between state economic organizations and peasants must follow the principles of equality, equal prices, fair purchase and fair sale to ensure the consolidation of the worker-peasant alliance. The rates of exchange or price levels are all determined in the direction of encouraging production and ensuring the producers' ability -- under normal conditions of production -- to cover necessary expenses and obtain a satisfactory profit.

All state operations to buy and sell grain are shifted to the system of accounting and business transactions. The policies of prices and circulation of materials and goods must be aimed at shifting state enterprises to socialist business in order to promote their leading role in the national economy and to ensure the interests of the state, the collective, and the workers. These policies bestow legitimate benefits and favorable conditions for the development of handicrafts and artisan industry production in the collective, individual, and private domains. These policies are also aimed at shifting material supply under state management control to the mode of business and purchase and sale contracts at rationally adjusted prices, while vigorously shifting the operations of material supply, internal and external trade, and transportation organizations to business enterprises which are financially autonomous and responsible for their own profits and losses.

We must resolutely remove obstacles to facilitate the flow of goods, eliminate anything that impedes such a flow or seeks to divide markets according to administrative territorial division.

The policy and measures that deal with resolving the question of wages and welfare are aimed at meeting pressing demands for alleviating difficulties, gradually stabilizing the life of workers, civil servants, and members of the armed forces, resolving the issues positively, steadily, and step by step in a way suitable to the demands of production and the capability of achieving a balance between the budget, money, and goods. It is necessary to restore real wages vis-a-vis each domain of activity and each of the targeted elements.

The policy and measures dealing with financial and monetary issues are aimed at increasing revenue, reducing expenditure, limiting the budget deficit, and putting a brake on inflation.

Distribution and circulation serve as an important link in the entire process of social production relations.

They are the premise, the conditions and the outcome of production. Resolving the problems of distribution and circulation is organically linked with resolving overall socioeconomic problems and other problems of economic structure, socialist transformation, and the management mechanism.

Major policies and measures which deal with prices, the flow of goods, wages, and financial and monetary issues and which were adopted at the Party Central Committee's second plenum are of both urgent and fundamental significance. They are carefully calculated, scientifically-based, and practical solutions developed from experiences obtained in various drives to readjust prices, wages, and money in the past. This strongly reflects the determination of the center to implement the resolution of the Sixth CPV Congress by shifting the entire economic management mechanism to economic accounting and socialist business, with planning at the core; striving to develop production to attain high output, quality, and efficiency, and actively practising thrift.

Exercising these solutions will effect a change for the better in the current socioeconomic situation. However, this cannot be solved overnight nor can it be done once and for all. Resolving the problems of distribution and circulation is an entire undertaking, and it is the policy of center to do it resolutely. However, the steps we take must be suited to practical conditions, and must be both positive and steady. It is necessary to carry out intensively those obviously necessary and practical measures and to avoid doing things hastily, simplistically, blindly or without due preparation, for this could cause major upheavals and adverse consequences.

In each step forward, we must achieve harmony in policies, measures, and organization while concentrating on resolving key problems in order to alter the situation.

The implementation of various solutions to problems facing distribution and circulation in accordance with the plenum resolution -- work which must be linked with efforts to renovate other links in the management mechanism -- has a thoroughly revolutionary character.

The entire party and the state apparatus must firmly grasp the guiding spirit and the many policies and measures laid out in the resolution. They must comply with them scrupulously and must achieve a unity of mind and action from top to bottom.

All activities in connection with institutionalization and dissemination, as well as with guidance for work implementation, must be carried out in accordance with the resolution.

Every party cadre and member must demonstrate a high sense of responsibility if he is to contribute to implementing the resolution of the party.

The struggle to implement the party Central Committee's second plenum resolution must be organized on the basis of generating a mass movement for revolutionary action in conjunction with the motivation drive to purify party organizations and the state apparatus and to make all social relations healthy.

Those great efforts to be made in the period ahead by the entire party and people must be aimed at translating the CPV Central Committee's plenum resolution into reality in order to contribute to achieving the target of stabilizing the socioeconomic situation set at the Sixth CPV Congress.

NHAN DAN 20 Apr

BK210824 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 19 Apr 87

[20 April NHAN DAN editorial: "By Thoroughly Understanding the Resolution of the Party Central Committee's Second Plenum, Let Us Resolve Urgent Problems Concerning Distribution and Circulation on the Basis of Abolishing Bureaucratic Subsidies and Definitely Switching to Socialist Accounting and Business"]

[Text] The Second Plenum of the Sixth CPV Central Committee held that the deeply-rooted and immediate cause of the deteriorating situation in goods distribution and circulation is the overlong adherence to the system of bureaucratic centralism and state subsidies and the violation of the objective laws in economic management.

Proceeding from this appraisal, the party Central Committee plenum clearly pointed out: The fundamental and imperative orientations for resolving this situation consist of abolishing the mechanism of bureaucratic centralism and state subsidies and definitely shifting economic activities to the system of socialist economic accounting and business in accordance with the principle of democratic centralism, thus causing the entire system of production and circulation to function in accordance with the objective laws and quickly increasing the social product. The party Central Committee also advanced the guiding concept that the distribution and circulation mechanism, policy, and organization must be renovated with the aim of correctly applying various economic laws, considering planning as the central task, broadening the commodity-money relationship, and definitely shifting to the system of socialist economic accounting and business. This renovation must be closely connected with renovation in other links of the managerial mechanism.

The determination of these guidelines by the second plenum of the party Central Committee for finding solutions to the distribution and circulation problems is extremely important. The viewpoint of the sixth party congress on the building of a new mechanism of management, namely the mechanism of planning, based on socialist economic accounting and business operations and in accordance with the principle of democratic centralism, has been concretely set forth and further deepened in the approach to the most urgent issues relating to prices, the circulation of commodities, wages, finance, and banking. This viewpoint must be thoroughly understood by the entire party and the state apparatus as well as by all cadres and party members when they study and implement the resolution of the party Central Committee's second plenum.

Abolishing the bureaucratic mechanism of economic management based on state subsidies is an urgent demand of our national economy. As pointed out by Comrade General Secretary Nguyen Van Linh, we can clearly see from the vivid realities of the past years that if we remain hostage to the old mechanism and outmoded method of thinking which is alienated from reality, there will be no possible remedy. To shift to the mechanism of socialist economic accounting and business operations, we can find in the resolution of the party Central Committee's second plenum the active and relatively broad use of the commodity-money relationship. A series of systematic policies and measures bound by organic relations have been defined.

Concerning the peasants, it is the official policy that, in addition to the agricultural tax, a mandatory duty, all economic relations between the state and the peasants must be based on the principles of equality, buying and selling at negotiated prices, and consolidation of the worker-peasant alliance. The state sells agricultural supplies to the peasants and buys their paddy on the principle of mutual agreement and price parity on both inside and outside the contracts.

Concerning the industrial, small industry, and handicraft sector, it is the official policy that the state will buy and sell materials according to economic contracts and at reasonable prices. It will make full and accurate calculations of the inputs and outputs in fixing prices, and take steps to help the state-owned enterprises to fully embark on economic accounting and business operations. Industrial wholesale prices will be computed on the basis of the retail prices minus commercial discounts, thereby ensuring contributions by the production sector to the State Budget. All industrial, small industry, and handicraft establishments may purchase materials from the state at prices lower than market prices and sell their products to the state at negotiated prices under economic contracts and on the principle of equality.

In the circulation of commodities, it is the official policy that all activities of material supply, domestic and foreign trade, and transportation organizations are to be shifted to profit-and-loss accounting and financial autonomy. These organizations are accountable for their own losses and profits.

It is also the official policy that the circulation of goods must be free and that all barriers to the flow of goods and all partition of the market according to administrative boundaries must be abolished. At the same time, the socialist trade service must be strongly shifted to business operations so that it can control the market, first of all the essential commodities. The trade service must make profits by slashing transportation cost instead of arbitrarily increasing the prices.

In resolving the question of wages and life, it is the official policy that workers and public employees will receive their wages mostly in cash through the payment of price compensation, and that steps will be taken to gradually bring their real wages back to the September 1985 level. It is also the official policy that the system of contract-based and piecework salaries will be expanded along with the revision of all norms of production coupled with strict quality control. This is aimed primarily at increasing labor productivity and lowering production costs. Regarding finance and money, it is the official policy that subsidies will be cut, revenues increased, and spending reduced, and that bank operations will be shifted to financial transactions, and so forth.

Abolition of the bureaucratic mechanism of economic management based on state subsidies, shifting to the mechanism of management based on planning and the method of socialist economic accounting and business operations, and proper utilization of the commodity-money relationship will certainly bring into full play our great potentials, contribute to liberating productive force, and help gradually overcome the socioeconomic difficulties. This will be the basis for achieving the immediate objective in the distribution and circulations of goods as set forth by the party Central Committee's second plenum, slashing budget deficits, reducing the rate of inflation, and diminishing the difficulties in the life of the working people.

What we should clearly realize is that the switching of a mechanism of management deeply rooted in specific socioeconomic and historical conditions to a new one is not a simple task. It must be effected in the context of the entire process of social reproduction, from production to distribution and circulation.

The resolution of the party Central Committee's second plenum, by adopting policies and measures to resolve urgent questions relating to the distribution and circulation of goods, once again equips us with a correct viewpoint on abolishing state subsidies and implementing the system of social economic accounting and business operations. We should firmly grasp this viewpoint so as to correctly implement the resolution and correctly deal with the problems that have cropped up recently.

NHAN DAN 21 Apr

BK211705 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 20 Apr 87

[NHAN DAN 21 April editorial: "Thoroughly Understand the Party Central Committee's Second Plenum Resolution, Firmly Grasp the Goal of Four Reductions and Correctly Deal With All Economic Interests"]

[Text] Proceeding from the actual socioeconomic situation, first of all the current state of distribution and circulation, the sixth party Central Committee's second plenum affirmed that the resolution of pressing issues concerning distribution and circulation is aimed at reducing budget over expenditures, the pace of price increases, the rate of inflation, and the difficulties facing the laboring people's lives. The party Central Committee plenum also pointed out that these four reductions can only be realized by eliminating the mechanism of bureaucratic centralism and state subsidies, shifting economic activities to economic accounting and socialist business, enhancing the leading role of the state-run sector in the economy while bringing into play the positive capabilities of other economic components, broadening the circulation of goods, and releasing production forces.

For many years now, with management mechanism based on bureaucratic centralism and state subsidies, the relationship between the interests of the state and the peasants, the state and the entire society on the one hand and the collectives and laboring people on the other, and the center and the entire country on the one hand and the localities and grass-roots units on the other have often not been resolved correctly, weakening the driving force needed to develop production and business. These relationships of interests can be observed with fair clarity in goods circulation, prices, wages, budgets, and credit. Normally, any individual or collective wants as a producer to enjoy favorable conditions for turning out plenty of products -- such as buying supplies at low prices, obtaining bank loans at low interest rates and selling goods at high prices -- increase revenue, and bear only a moderate level of obligations. Meanwhile, everyone wants as a consumer to buy plenty of goods at low prices. The state, which represents the interests of the entire society, seeks to regulate these interests to boost production, improve the laboring people's lives, balance the state budget, meet the needs of national defense, and accumulate more and more capital for socialist construction.

Due to the inherent difficulties facing the economy and management mistakes, especially in distribution and circulation, economic interests -- which are by nature identical under socialism -- have at times contradicted and come into conflict with one another. By collective intellect, this party Central Committee plenum has in effect found specific formats for harmoniously reconciling these interests.

In agriculture -- the primary front -- the producers' interests are guaranteed by policies to lower the exchange rate between fertilizer and rice and to stabilize tax rates and contract quotas for a number of years. Aside from tax, a mandatory obligation, economic relations between the state and the peasants are based on the principles of equality and parity of truly agreed-upon prices.

In industry, the producers' interests are guaranteed by policies to readjust the computation of industrial wholesale prices and change the system of revenue contribution to the state. The method of calculating profit norms based on the production costs of each enterprise has been dropped.

In the effort to restore real wages, payments of contract and piecework wages and bonuses take effect broadly and in various forms.

In agriculture, the state's interests are guaranteed through various policies on exchanging supplies and goods for agricultural products according to the principle of price parity and quantitative correspondence and on taking into consideration fully and correctly, step-by-step, both production inputs and outputs,

In industrial production, the widespread practice of providing state subsidies to cover losses is eliminated. Between the center and the localities, the relationship of interests is appropriately resolved by renovating the mechanism and the various policies decentralizing management over production and business establishments, budgets, prices, exports and imports, and so forth.

The policies and measures for resolving the pressing issues concerning distribution and circulation laid down in the party Central Committee's second plenum resolution constitute an integrated whole; only by carrying out these measures as a package will we be able to ensure harmony among the various interests. It is not right to stress only one interest or another and consequently observe only a single aspect of one policy or another.

The concept of correctly dealing with economic interests to generate a driving force for developing production and business must be thoroughly understood by party cadres and members upon studying and implementing the second plenum resolution. Let us scrupulously put into practice what the Central Party Committee's resolution points out: Our main task to carry out this resolution satisfactorily is for all echelons, sectors, and basic units to vigorously shift to economic accounting and socialist business; strive to develop production with high productivity, quality, and efficiency; practice absolute thrift; and, on that basis, ensure the interests of the state, collectives, and laboring people.

NGUYEN THANH BINH VISITS TU LIEM DISTRICT, HANOI

BK211012 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1000 GMT 16 Apr 87

[From the Press Review for 16 April]

[Text] HANOI MOI frontpages a report saying that on 14 and 15 April, Comrade Nguyen Thanh Binh, secretary of the Hanoi municipal party committee, paid a working visit to the party committee of Tu Liem District and to the villages of [name indistinct] and Quang An.

In these localities, the comrade secretary of the municipal party committee held frank dialogues with the local cadres and people.

ARMY PAPER EDITORIAL ON PARTY DAY SYSTEM

BK211035 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2330 GMT 15 Apr 87

[QUAN DOI NHAN DAN editorial: "Satisfactorily Ensure the Regularity and Quality of Party Day"; date not given]

[Text] The party day system has been established in our Army for quite a long time. At the initial stage, it was consistently maintained and satisfactorily developed at almost all units. Gradually, at some places where a general laxity in the management, education, and training of party members was prevalent, party day lost its regularity and quality. Some places even stopped implementing party day or carried out activities on this day in defiance of regulations while cutting short the period and content established for party day to do other things. Conducting self-criticism and criticism during party day has been forgotten.

After the self-criticism and criticism drive and the convening of various party organization congresses at various levels, the party day system and the mass motivation task have been restored, consolidated, and developed satisfactorily. At many places, party day has been carried out consistently and in accordance with requirements, thereby contributing to enhancing the quality of party organizations at grass-roots units and other tasks regarding educating and managing party cadres, supervising the people, and strengthening relations between the party and the masses. Generally speaking, the party day system has not been satisfactorily maintained, especially at busy units that have to carry out activities in scattered areas. Such conditions as inconsistent activities, lack of concrete contents, low quality, and not using the specified period for and obtaining unappropriate results in various activities are still prevalent. Some places even have not firmly grasped the meaning objective, and nature of party day. They have not clearly understood the contents of the activities for this day. The activities of mass organizations such as those of the youth organizations and trade unions on party day have received less attention, been vaguely mentioned, or even forgotten. In such a situation, various party committees echelons and party chapters are required to promptly overcome shortcomings and weaknesses to restore party day to its proper position while developing real effectiveness in building party organizations according to the requirement for purifying and strengthening the Army both now and in the long term.

Every month, a day will be set aside for each unit to observe party day, allowing the entire unit, which is composed of members of party chapters and mass organizations, to organize activities to strengthen the party-building task and develop the leadership strength of party organizations. Party chapters must strive for high-quality activities on party day and avoid carrying out this task as a mere formality. Besides the important and regular activities of party chapters in supervising units in fulfilling their monthly tasks, they must discuss and draw clear conclusions on various important weaknesses. They must also depend on the programs and plans of the higher echelons, party organizations, and units to organize party study courses, draw on experience regarding the party building task, and conduct regular criticism and self-criticism drives. Along with carrying out the activities of party chapters, during party day party chapter committees must supervise members of the youth organizations and trade unions -- where they exist -- in activities to study resolutions of, and contribute ideas to, party chapters on various pressing problems of their units. They must also conduct criticism of party members, organize party study courses, and foster potential candidates for admission to the party.

In establishing the party day system, we have created favorable conditions for the party building task, strengthening the party leadership, improving the tasks regarding propagating and developing the party's influence, and carrying out the political task in units. To ensure satisfactory implementation of the party day system, the first task for party committee echelons and leaders is to strictly maintain this system in accordance with the set schedule and requirement regarding its objective, meaning, and content. On the basis of firmly maintaining its regularity, we must gradually enhance the quality of party day and make it a day on which members of the entire unit -- comprising party members, youth union cadres, youths, workers, and military personnel -- are turning their minds toward the party and party chapters and positively participating in activities to contribute concretely to enhancing the leadership quality of party chapters. We must strive to enhance the quality of party cadres and members, enhance our knowledge of the party and its positions and policies as well as the party chapters' resolutions, while striving to turn these positions and policies into reality, especially in the daily life of various units.

Carrying out party day consistently and with high quality will surely contribute to strengthening the party chapters, helping party members maintain their exemplary vanguard role, enhance the unity between the party and people, and increasingly strengthen various units.

MOKHTAR PRAISES SOVIET NUCLEAR INITIATIVE

BK211512 Hong Kong AFP in English 1502 GMT 21 Apr 87

[Text] Jakarta, April 21 (AFP) -- Indonesian Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja Tuesday praised Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev's latest disarmament proposals and said Jakarta is prepared to wait for Moscow to take an initiative on solving the Cambodian issue.

Mr. Mokhtar told a weekly press conference that Moscow was growing more constructive in its approach to global peace and was now concentrating on its proposals to Washington on reducing medium and short range nuclear missiles.

"They (the Soviets) are putting first things first. If they put priority on Mr. Gorbachev's proposal to (U.S. President Ronald) Reagan first, then I'm quite content to have to wait for his initiative on Cambodia," he said.

Mr. Mokhtar is the chief negotiator for the Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN) in seeking a settlement to the eight-year conflict in Cambodia with Vietnam, which has stationed about 140,000 troops there.

ASEAN -- grouping Brunei, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand -- has been urging Moscow to put pressure on Vietnam, its main ally in the region, to pull its troops out of Cambodia.

Mr. Mokhtar has postponed his visit to Hanoi, planned more than 12 months ago, several times over the past year.

The foreign minister told the press briefing that the Soviet leader's move on nuclear disarmament showed a "definite trend on his part to work for peace."

He said he did not expect any immediate new development on Moscow's approach to the Cambodian issue after last month's tour of Southeast Asia by Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze.

Mr. Mokhtar said he expected to discuss Cambodia with his counterparts from Singapore, Suppiah Dhanabalan, and from Thailand, Sitthi Sawetsila, when they visit Indonesia separately next week.

He said Mr. Sitthi would be consulting him on various issues prior to visiting Moscow next month.

Mr. Dhanabalan would discuss preparations of various ASEAN events for this year, including a ministerial meeting with counterparts from the Pacific region scheduled in June in Singapore and a meeting of heads of states of the grouping in Manila in December.

Commenting on Indonesia's participation in an ASEAN call to Japan not to go ahead with several large economic aid projects to Vietnam while Indonesia itself is involved with limited trade with Hanoi, Mr. Mokhtar said "I don't think the time has yet come for large scale economic aid (to Vietnam)."

Indonesia has several contracts to provide Vietnam with rice on soft payment terms, but Trade Ministry sources said other efforts to expand trade between the two countries have failed due to Vietnam's foreign currency difficulties.

WARNING SHOTS FIRED AT ELECTION CROWDS

BK161344 Hong Kong AFP in English 1327 GMT 16 Apr 87

[Text] Jakarta, April 16 (AFP) -- Troops fired warning shots here Thursday when campaigners returning from the ruling Golkar Party's final general election rally were stoned, witnesses said.

Students said four people had been arrested and several injured when party campaigners were pelted with stones outside a university.

Stone-throwing was also reported in a business district of the city and outside the headquarters of an opposition party.

Witnesses said tension in the streets was high and that shops, many owned by Chinese merchants, had closed their shutters.

The yellow-shirted supporters of the ruling Golkar Party were dispersing throughout the city in motorcades shouting slogans after a grand final rally in the city's main sports stadium which drew some 200,000 people, many of them civil servants.

In the Senen business district, troops and riot police fired warning shots, then moved people on, ordering Golkar supporters to take down their banners and stop campaigning after crowds attacked several truckloads of campaigners.

Main hotels and government buildings in the city were surrounded by unusually strong contingents of security personnel, while hundreds of office workers were stranded in the streets waiting for buses that had apparently been mustered by Golkar to take supporters to the rally.

At the University of 17th of August, members of a Golkar-affiliated youth group shouting slogans assaulted the university grounds after students flashed opposition party signs at them, students said.

A fight broke out and one of the youth group was reported by students to have fired a shot.

Troops and police moved into the area and broke up the fight, during which several people were injured, and arrested four people, students said.

Thursday's rally was Golkar's last in the capital before the start of a government-mandated five-day cooling-off period prior to polling on April 23.

In his keynote speech at the gathering the party chairman, State Secretary Sudharmono, called on the people to support political stability to enable the 20-year-old government of President Suharto to continue economic development.

Mr Sudharmono also offered his condolences to victims of violent clashes during the 25-day campaign period, which started on March 24. The military command officially confirmed Thursday the death of an opposition supporter in Klaten on the main Indonesian island of Java Wednesday.

The command said the youth had been accidentally shot when he and several other Moslem United Development Party (PPP) supporters tried to wrest a rifle from soldiers after warning shots had left two people wounded in the legs.

The military said the Klaten crowd was trying to burn down a village chief's house.

Two other reported deaths of PPP supporters in Jakarta have not been officially confirmed.

The campaign has been calm to date compared to the last election in 1982 when a total of 59 persons were reported killed in campaign riots and accidents.

The campaign ends Friday when the only other party contesting the elections, the small Democratic Party of Indonesia (PDI) takes the stage in Jakarta with its final rally, led by a daughter of the country's first president, Sukarno.

ARMED FORCES CHIEF ADMITS CAMPAIGN VIOLENCE

BK180644 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 0600 GMT 18 Apr 87

[Text] General L.B. Murdani, commander of the Armed Forces of the Republic of Indonesia [ABRI], has admitted that several acts of violence still took place during campaigning for the 1987 general elections but these incidents should not create negative effects thanks to the alertness of the security forces and the understanding of the organizations participating in the general elections.

The ABRI commander's statement was contained in a written message read by Major General Pudi Syamsudin, chief of the Metropolitan Jakarta Police, at a flag-raising ceremony at the Metropolitan Jakarta Police headquarters. He said in various places the campaign period is interpreted as a festive period in which the masses behave in a disorderly manner, disturbing the public. However, the ABRI has been able to maintain a stable security situation during the campaign period through firm, socially acceptable measures.

MILITARY LAUDED FOR ORDERLY ELECTION CAMPAIGN

BK171000 Jakarta International Service in English 0800 GMT 17 Apr 87

[Text] President Suharto has extended gratitude and appreciation to the Indonesian Armed Forces for keeping election campaigning activities for 24 days in order and running smoothly. In a message read by Armed Forces Commander General Murdani on the 35th anniversary of the Special Force Command in Jakarta Thursday, the president hoped the armed forces would maintain the order and security until the voting day on 23 April. He said the armed forces [words indistinct] the Indonesian democratic life in the future. The Special Force Command's anniversary this year was marked by the presentation of medals as well as a parade of the special troops.

BRIEFS

TRANSMIGRATION RESETTLEMENT FROM JAVA — Since the implementation of three reservoir projects in Central Java, a total of 6,527 transmigrant families, or 27,049 persons, who are affected by the reservoir projects, have been resettled in various transmigration locations outside Java. The Central Java Transmigration Department Office announced the figures on 18 April and expressed the hope that the resettled transmigrants will be able to improve their standard of living in the new locations.

[Summary] [Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 0600 GMT 19 Apr 87 BK]

U.S. SEEKS JURISDICTION OVER ACCUSED SERVICEMEN

HK141319 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER in English 14 Apr 87 pp 1, 8

[By C. Florentino]

[Text] The United States wants to assume criminal jurisdiction over the case of U.S. servicemen at Clark Air Base who unleashed their attack dogs on seven scavengers, burned down the huts of 16 farmers and sexually abused a Filipina.

The official reason given by Clark commander, Maj. Gen. Michael Carnes, was that he wanted to "set an example and impose the maximum penalty on the servicemen if proven guilty," according to the foreign office. A collective \$150-million suit was filed against the accused.

Ambassador Leonides Caday of the foreign office's American Affairs desk said Carnes relayed his request to Col. Cesar Go, Filipino deputy base commander. The American officer said a U.S. Air Force trial of the cases would yield faster results than if they were tried under Philippine courts. Clark is the base of the 13th U.S. Air Force.

Caday said American officials in Clark need only to certify to the Trial Fiscal in Angeles City -- with who the collective case was filed by lawyer Ely Tpamatong -- that the crime was committed by American servicemen "in the performance of their military duties." The fiscal will decide on the merits of such a claim and either approve or disapprove the application for American jurisdiction over the cases.

The scavengers were arrested by the American servicemen last March 16 and 17 while gathering scrap metal and vegetables in the perimeter of the base, reports said.

Lourdes Nukom Ramos, 39, claimed she was sexually molested by two U.S. servicemen last Feb. 18 after she was caught gathering scrap paper in the base.

The farmers' huts, claimed to have been illegally constructed, were burned down March 24.

Clark authorities claimed only two Filipino scavengers were attacked by Clark guard dogs which were unleashed by servicemen guarding the base's perimeter.

According to reports, an investigation is being conducted on the alleged rape of the Filipina and that the two servicemen involved are facing court martial proceedings. No developments have been heard regarding the burning of the huts.

Caday said that of the three cases, only the dog attack incident falls into the "gray area," meaning the U.S. may claim the U.S. servicemen unleashed the guard dogs in the performance of their duties and, therefore, their case must be tried by a military court.

But if the Angeles City trial fiscal does not agree with U.S. authorities, the case will have to be elevated to the Joint Criminal Investigating Committee created under the RP-U.S. Military Bases Agreement.

The Committee is headed by the justice secretary with the fiscals handling the case and their American counterparts as members.

Despite Carnes' assurances of a speedy decision on the cases, Foreign Office observers are doubtful.

They point to the case of Glicerio Amor who was shot dead in 1959 after American serviceman Michael Moomey mistook him for a boar. Moomey was eventually allowed to leave the country after completing his tour of duty at Clark. Amor's case remains unresolved.

Carnes last week tried to justify the use of attack dogs on base intruders, including scavengers. He told an audience that there are only 50 soldiers of the Clark Air Base Command guarding the outer perimeter of Clark and that this was not enough for security purposes. He also described the situation as "unfortunate."

Following a renegotiation of the bases agreement in 1979, the US recognized sole Philippine sovereignty over Clark, Subic Naval Base and other American military installations in the country. As a result of this agreement, the security of the bases' perimeter became the sole responsibility of Filipino soldiers in the bases. American authorities had previously complained that the Filipino soldiers were not doing their jobs and that as a result, the American facilities within the bases were perilled.

Caday disputed Carnes' claim and said there are 500 Filipino soldiers assigned to guard Clark's perimeter. But he admitted Go had told him 1,500 men were needed to effectively secure the place and keep it free from trespassers and scavengers.

This matter of inadequate security will be brought to the attention of Gen. Fidel V. Ramos, Armed Forces chief of staff and CAB commander either by the foreign office or Go himself, Caday said.

8 ESCAPED MILITARY DETAINEES RECAPTURED

HK211317 Quezon City BUSINESS DAY in English 21 Apr 87 p 24

[Text] The Armed Forces yesterday announced the recapture of eight of 19 military detainees who escaped at the height of the mutiny in Fort Bonifacio over the weekend.

Col. Honesto Isleta, Armed Forces spokesman, said 11 were still at large and being hunted by the military police.

Isleta, however did not give the names of those who were recaptured pending their interrogation.

Still at large were Sgt. Graciano Pararuan, Sgt. Severino Teodoro, Sgt. Crisencio Escabarte, Sgt. Ecitacio Villamar, Cpl. Joel Larano, Cpl. Reynaldo Sungca, Pfc. Cesar Balacangag, Pfc. Rodel Figuracion, Csc. Loderrico Garlico, Pfc. Amado Quintero and Pfc. Rogelio Astero.

Isleta said charges were being readied against the 53 people involved in the aborted mutiny.

"The suspects will be court martialed if the evidence would warrant," he said.

The mutineers will be charged with violation of Articles of War: mutiny and sedition, various crimes in relation to mutiny and sedition, conspiracy to commit rebellion, and conspiring to deliver prisoners from jail.

The mutineers admitted to investigators that last Saturday's mutiny was part of a continuing de-stabilization effort to topple the Aquino government.

They also said they were under Lt. Col. Reynaldo Cabauatan, who is wanted for the Jan. 6 and 7 failed coup. Isleta said the mutineers also admitted having contacted Cabauatan over the phone a few days before Saturday's incident. This confirmed military reports that Cabauatan had orchestrated the aborted mutiny at Fort Bonifacio and the Jan. 27 fiasco.

The rebel soldiers tried to release 108 military men at Fort Bonifacio. But only 42 had joined the mutineers.

Those who did not join told the military investigators: "Ayaw na naming masangkot pa." (We don't want to get involved anymore.)"

500 WORKERS MARCH ON PALACE TO DEMAND WAGE HIKE

HK211545 Hong Kong AFP in English 1507 GMT 21 Apr 87

[Text] Manila, April 21 (AFP) -- Hundreds of left-wing workers marched on the presidential palace here Tuesday to demand wage hikes and the unconditional right to strike, witnesses said. Riot police massed behind a row of barbed-wire roadblocks stopped the estimated 500 protestors near the palace as they reached Mendiola Bridge, site of bloody confrontations between security forces and demonstrators in the past.

There were no incidents and the marchers, bearing red banners of the left-wing May First Movement (KMU) [Kilusang Mayo uno] labor federation, dispersed peacefully at sundown after a brief rally. The protestors were demanding a 10 peso (50 U.S. cent) across the board increase in daily wages and the unconditional right to strike, said Romy Castillo, a KMU spokesman. The minimum daily wage in the country is pegged at a little above 50 pesos (2.50 U.S. dollars), and workers of industries deemed vital to the economy are forbidden to strike.

Meanwhile, a nationwide strike by court stenographers continued for the second day Tuesday. The strikers have demanded that their salaries be hiked from the current average of 1,700 pesos (82.93 U.S. dollars) a month to 3,000 pesos (146.34 U.S. dollars), Supreme Court spokesmen said.

GOVERNMENT TROOPS BLOCK NPA RETREAT NEAR MANILA

HK220711 Hong Kong AFP in English 0638 GMT 22 Apr 87

[Text] Manila, April 22 (AFP) -- Hundreds of government troops and seven helicopter gunships were called in Wednesday to block communist rebels retreating toward Manila after their camp in a nearby province had been overrun, state-run television said.

"Most probably they have intentions to join up with their friends in the capital region. This is the reason why we have to place a blocking force," a military officer interviewed on the station said.

He was apparently referring to communist New People's Army (NPA) hit squads operating in this capital. The station's report at no point indicated that the rebels planned to attack Manila.

Armed Forces Vice Chief of Staff Major General Salvador Mison ordered the blockade following reports that some 300 New People's Army (NPA) guerrillas had split into groups to elude pursuing troops, the station said.

Military officials Tuesday said at least 15 rebels were killed and two soldiers wounded following three days of intense fighting near the town of San Ildefonso in Bulacan Province, some 60 kilometers (37 miles) north of Manila.

Meanwhile, a total of 1,454 communist rebels and sympathizers surrendered to the government and entered a rehabilitation program in one week alone this month, a senior official said Wednesday.

Program Chairman Economic Planning Secretary Solita Monsod told reporters after a cabinet meeting that had discussed rebel rehabilitation, that these included 35 regulars and 1,406 activists and supporters who surrendered from April 4-10.

GOVERNMENT TROOPS STORM NPA CAMP; 15 KILLED

HK211045 Hong Kong AFP in English 0950 GMT 21 Apr 87

[Text] San Fernando, Philippines, April 21 (AFP) -- Hundreds of government troops stormed a communist guerrilla camp near here Tuesday following three days of intense fighting which left 15 rebels dead, military officials said.

Two soldiers and an unknown number of New People's Army (NPA) guerrillas were wounded in the fighting near the town of Ildefonso in Bulacan Province, some 60 kilometers (36 miles) north of Manila, military officials in this nearby town of Pampanga Province said.

A 400-man military unit launched the attack Sunday, and the camp fell after two helicopters gunships fired rockets into the camp, they said.

Some 300 rebels were seen by local tribesmen carrying 15 dead comrades and an undetermined number of wounded as they fled the camp, the officials added.

Hundreds of rounds of ammunition, assault rifle clips, medicine, training materials, military uniforms taken from slain soldiers, and rebels documents, including a hit list of government officials marked for assassination, were found in the camp, the officials said.

Government troops mounted pursuit and blocking forces had been set up in strategic points in neighboring provinces where the insurgents might take refuge, they added.

CARDINAL SIN URGES REJECTION OF EXTREMIST CANDIDATES

OW220845 Tokyo KYODO in English 0831 GMT 22 Apr 87

[Text] Manila, April 22 KYODO -- Philippine Roman Catholic Church leader Cardinal Jaime Sin Wednesday called on voters of this predominantly Catholic country to reject leftist candidates and those associated with deposed President Ferdinand Marcos in the May 11 congressional polls.

In a pastoral letter addressed mainly to Catholics in the capital but which is to be distributed nationwide, the archbishop of Manila said it was his duty to issue "guidelines" to believers of the faith "so that you may engage in politics in a Christian way." Without identifying leftist candidates, Sin instructed Catholics: "Do not vote for a candidate who professes a godless ideology or who is known to advocate violence and class struggle as the means of changing society."

He said voters should also "scrutinize the past performance" of a candidate, a reference to candidates associated with Marcos, whose 20-year rule was toppled in a civilian-backed military revolt that swept President Corazon Aquino to power in February last year. The call was interpreted by observers as an endorsement of the candidates handpicked by Aquino who are projecting a centrist position on such electoral issues as land reform, education, economic recovery and the stationing of foreign military bases in the country.

Sin, a critic of Marcos and backer of Aquino, was the first to air an appeal to civilians to support the military revolt led by the Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile last year. A long-time Marcos cabinet member, Enrile turned into a sharp critic of Aquino and is a frontliner of the opposition Grand Alliance for Democracy.

Marcos' New Society Movement (KBL) party is fielding a full 24-man slate for the senate while a leftwing coalition, the Alliance for New Politics, is fielding seven candidates in the senatorial race.

"Count it against a candidate if he upholds views that run contrary to the teachings of the church," said Sin. He said that candidates who advocate divorce or abortion, once elected, could "make it harder for us to follow the divine law in its entirety."

Filipinos will vote for a 24-member Senate and fill up the 200 elective seats of the 250-member House of Representatives in the May polls, the first under the Aquino administration and also the first in 15 years since Marcos abolished a U.S.-style bicameral assembly when he imposed martial law in 1972.

CPP ORGAN CLAIMS U.S. HELPED FORM LABAN, GAD

HK101323 Quezon City ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA in English 10 Apr 87 p 3

[Text] The United States directly intervened in the formation of the pro-administration Lakas ng Bayan [Laban -- People's Power] party and the unification of the Grand Alliance for Democracy [GAD], the Communist Party of the Philippines [CPP] said.

"U.S. imperialism unites the reactionary ranks to defend against the threat posed by the forces of change to the fast-eroding ruling system," the CPP, in its latest issue of ANG BAYAN (THE NATION), said.

The CPP has accused the Aquino government of being another puppet of US imperialism and of having surpassed the brutality of the deposed Marcos regime. The CPP said political advisers from the US Embassy directly intervened in the formation of Laban, with Aquino's brother, Jose Cojuangco, in the core of the move with former Marcos henchmen.

"The US was also a key to the unification of the reactionary opposition under the GAD, led by (former Defense Minister Juan Ponce) Enrile," the underground paper said. The paper did not name the US Embassy officials who intervened in the Philippine elections.

"Simultaneously, the US masterminds the campaign of slander and terrorism against the nationalist and progressive political parties, thus rendering farce the Aquino regime's much-ballyhoed multi-party system," the CPP said.

The CPP also said that Laban and GAD are similar, both being dominated "by the exploiting classes and can offer no solution to the basic problems of the people and the Philippine society." However, the CPP added, the ruling coalition has a greater edge over its rival parties being at the center of power, has the support of the US and the conservative Catholic Church hierarchy, and enjoys the benefit of having played a part in the ouster of former President Marcos.

The CPP further claimed that the foreign and local reactionaries have four significant objectives in holding the May 11 elections. These are:

-- To spread the illusion of democracy, to trap the people in parliamentarism and draw them away from the revolutionary path.

-- To pacify the intensifying contradictions in the ranks of the local ruling classes through economic and political accommodation and power-sharing.

-- To strengthen the political infrastructure for counter-revolution to support and legitimize its wanton and brutal repression of the people.

-- To facilitate the legalization of policies that merely intensify imperialist exploitation and strengthen foreign domination.

LABAN CALLS FOR RESISTANCE AGAINST CIA MEDDLING

HK110737 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER in English 11 Apr 87 pp 1, 10

[By M. Ronquillo]

[Text] Two administration senatorial candidates yesterday called for a "sustained national effort" to resist the reported covert counterinsurgency operation in the Philippines formulated by the US Central Intelligence Agency (CIA).

Lakas ng Bayan (Laban) candidates Aquilino Pimentel Jr. and Jose Lina also warned against the meddling by foreign governments in the Philippine government's anti-rebel campaign, saying the problem is an internal affair which should be solved by Filipinos.

Lina then warned communist countries from sending arms and supplies to Filipino rebels, saying this would invite intervention from the United States and other government which have substantial economic and political interests here.

Lina and Pimentel were among the several senatorial candidates at the Talakayan sa Makati [Talks in Makati] press forum yesterday.

The Laban candidates said if elected they would use the Senate as a forum to denounce covert and overt foreign meddling in the country's internal affairs.

They said they would work for the enactment of laws that would curtail the deployment of foreign troops in counterinsurgency operations here.

Partido ng Bayan (PnB) senatorial candidate Bernabe "Dante" Buscayno, also a Talakayan guest, charged that involved in counterinsurgency operations in the Philippines.

He said the right-wing vigilante groups fighting the New People's Army [NPA] in certain parts of the country were organized with the help of U.S. counterinsurgency experts.

"What the Americans are using here is the doctrine of low-intensity conflict," said Buscayno.

According to the SAN FRANCISCO EXAMINER, the CIA has approved a two-year, \$10-million counterinsurgency scheme for the Philippines.

Richard Kessler, an Asian expert at the Washington-based Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, has warned that direct U.S. involvement in the anti-rebel drive here could drag the United States into another Asian civil war, that could exact a heavy toll on American lives.

The EXAMINER story, written by frequent Manila visitor Phil Bronstein, disclosed that the CIA has a blueprint of the counterinsurgency scheme, which took the form of an "intelligence finding."

The blueprint states Washington's growing concern over the communist insurgency here, and even cites "unconfirmed reports" that Soviet-aligned countries are giving local rebels arms and training.

Kessler fears that direct U.S. involvement in the counterinsurgency drive here could lead to the deployment of American combat troops.

"If we get dragged into another Asian civil war, Americans will get killed," said Kessler.

VII. WESTERN EUROPE DAILY REPORT

Contents unchanged

VIII. SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA DAILY REPORT

Renamed; formerly SOUTH ASIA DAILY REPORT; contents include:

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